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ATTACK BEGUN ON CONSTITUTION OF NATIONS' LEAGUE

Disregarding President Wilson's
Request for Silence, Senator
Poincaré Assails the Pro-
posed International Agreement

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Washington News Office
WASHINGTON, District of Columbia
Utterly disregarding President Wilson's
request for silence, a vigorous
assault on the constitution of the
League of Nations was opened in the
United States Senate on Wednesday.
The attack on the proposed international
agreement for the prevention
of conflict in the future was begun by
Miles Poincaré, Senator from Wash-
ington, who was the first, so to speak,
to bring the heavy artillery within
range. Administration supporters,
particularly G. M. Hitchcock, Senator
from Nebraska and chairman of the
Foreign Relations Committee, and
James Hamilton Lewis, Senator from
Illinois, majority whip, watched the
proceedings and took copious notes in
evident preparation for the defense.
An Senator Poincaré proceeded
with his indictment the galleries were
filled to capacity with a liberal sprink-
ling of khaki in an audience which
manifested more than ordinary interest
in the proceedings. The matter in
issue, declared the Senator from
Washington, was too grave and fraught
with too much importance to the peo-
ple of the United States to permit of
further silence. If the proposed con-
stitution is sound, he said, debate will
only strengthen it; if, on the other
hand, it is unsound, debate will pub-
licly help to reveal its flaws.

Violation of Law Charged

He thereupon proceeded to argue
that the proposed league with such a
constitution will result in the United
States Government delegating its powers
under its own Constitution to another
power, namely the Executive
Council of the league over which this
nation, he said, will have no control.
To delegate powers given Congress
under the Constitution, said Senator
Poincaré, is a violation of the funda-
mental law.

"Are we to surrender to an inter-
national council and body of delegates
those high functions of sovereignty
which heretofore we have exercised
for ourselves, and to vest in the juris-
diction of an international league the
determination of our armaments, the
decision of peace or of war, even in
the most vital questions affecting our
national honor, integrity, or material
well-being?" Senator Poincaré asked.
"There is no further question in-
volved of whether or not we would be
promoting the cause of peace in the
world by the adoption of this constitu-
tion, or, on the other hand, would be
plunging the world into a new set of
controversies and, by requiring every
nation to meddle with every other na-
tion's business, would be bringing
about an indefinite series of armed
conflicts."

Question of Policy

"The question is now presented of
whether we are to adhere to the policy
of Washington and Monroe, of culti-
vating friendly relations with all na-
tions, and making entangling alliances
with none, or whether we are to enter
into a treaty and adopt a constitution
of a league which binds us to a great
number, and possibly to all, of the
other nations of the world in the most
entangling alliance that could be con-
ceived, since it binds us as one of the
guardians and guarantors of every
right or interest of any of these na-
tions which might be involved in
actual or threatened war."

Senator Poincaré argued that be-
sides delegating sovereign powers of
the United States to an "allied tribu-
nal," the proposed League of Nations
was calculated to promote war rather
than peace. He compared the ma-
chinery of the league with that of the
Soviet Government.

"In its simplicity and absence of
specialization of functions, the ma-
chinery of the league is similar to the
Soviet Government of Russia," he de-
clared. "Its 'body of delegates' and
'executive council' are very largely a
duplication of the framework of the
Soviets."

Constitution Analyzed

Analyzing the constitution of the
league point by point, Senator Poincaré
put special stress on the
extent to which the executive council
would control the army and the navy
of the United States.

"Under these provisions the decision
as to the relative reduction of the
army and navy of the United States,
in proportion to that of great rival
powers, would be taken absolutely
out of the jurisdiction of the people
and government of the United States
and vested in the jurisdiction of the
league where the United States has
but one vote amid a large number
of alien powers. Even a majority of
these powers, many of whose interests
are in conflict with those of the United
States and whose traditions are en-
tirely different, whose sympathies and
predilections are subject to a wholly
different environment, would deter-
mine this vital matter. It is a dele-
gation and transfer of sovereign
powers to an alien agency. These
powers are vested by the Constitution
of the United States in Congress. They
cannot be constitutionally divested."
The present government, he said,

could not bind future generations of
Americans, who would disregard the
agreements under the league "in vital
emergencies." The only avenue out
of the league, once this country was
a party to it, would be one of "dis-
honor and repudiation," Mr. Poincaré
declared.

Refusal, he said, on the part of the
United States to carry out the man-
dates of the league, even where affairs
in Mexico or the Pacific Coast were
involved, would by the very necessity
of the case, mean war on this country
by the other members of the league.
"That being so," he said, "the nation
should avoid entering into an agree-
ment which cannot be kept, which
compromises the interests of the peo-
ple and subjects them to the shame
of an inevitable repudiation of ill-
advised, unwise, and unconstitutional
agreements."

Self-Government Issue

Senator Poincaré concluded his
arraignment with a declaration that if
this constitution is adopted without
being submitted to the people and
made an issue in a general election,
then "self-government in America will
have disappeared."

As Senator Poincaré concluded,
James A. Reed, Senator from Missouri,
the most vigorous and consistent op-
ponent of the League of Nations, was
on his feet, and the galleries prepared
for another attack on the President.
They were disappointed, however, for
Mr. Reed confined his remarks to an
attack on the War Department for
failure to discharge men in the camps
of this country more promptly and to
bring men back from overseas more
rapidly.

Once or twice, however, he took oc-
casion to show his continuing disap-
proval of the President's course in
Paris, and as he concluded he an-
nounced:

"On Washington's birthday, at the
conclusion of the reading of his fare-
well address, which I assume will still
be read in conformance with the Sen-
ate's ancient custom, I intend to ad-
dress the Senate on the subject of a
League of Nations."

NO SCRAP-OF-PAPER PEACE FOR ALLIES

Mr. Churchill Says 900,000 Men
Will Hold Rhine Until Peace
Treaty Is Carried Out—
Russian Policy Is Stated

Special cable to The Christian Science
Monitor from its European News Office
LONDON, England (Wednesday)—
At the Mansion House today, Winston
Churchill, Secretary of State for War,
made an important speech on the de-
mobilization of the British Army.
Among those present were Sir Auck-
land Geddes, Sir Robert Horne, John
Hodge, Lord Inchcape, W. Bruce, J. H.
Thomas, Lord Aberconway, and Lord
Faringdon.

They were going, said Mr. Churchill,
to take measures which would make it
physically impossible for Germany to
begin a war of revenge at any rate
during their lifetime. They were go-
ing to ask Germany to agree to those
measures and help to carry them out,
and after she had agreed, they were
going to stand by and see that she did
carry them out, not only in letter but
in spirit.

They were not going to have the
conditions written down on a scrap
of paper. Troops would be kept on
the Rhine until they were sure that
what was written in the peace treaty
was going to be carried out in fact.
Nine hundred thousand men, Mr.
Churchill indicated, would be kept on
the Rhine, and this allowed three out
of every four men to be disbanded. The
fourth man was to be paid double to
finish the job. Recruits were being
obtained at the rate of 1000 per day,
and the rate was increasing.

No Large Army for Russia

They had no intention, he continued,
of sending large British armies to fight
in Russia. Russia must be saved by
Russia. He said that all they could
give the Russian armies fighting Bol-
shevism was arms, munitions, equip-
ment, and technical services upon a
voluntary basis. Russia must be saved
by Russian exertion. It must be from
the heart of the Russian people, with
their strong arm, that the conflict
against Bolshevism in Russia must be
mainly waged. Though the necessary
armies for securing the fruits of vic-
tory could not be maintained this year
on other than a compulsory basis, it
was a malicious statement to say that
conscription was being prolonged
through the enterprises in Russia.

RUSSIANS REJECT CONFERENCE

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia
—Formal rejection of the proposal
that they meet delegates of the Bol-
sheviki and other Russian govern-
ments at Princes Islands was handed
to the Peace Conference at Paris on
Wednesday by representatives of the
government of Siberia, Archangel
and Southern Russia, according to a
dispatch to the Russian Embassy here
from George Bakhteff, Imperial
Russian Ambassador to the United
States, at Paris.

In their note the three governments
said they gladly accepted the offer of
the Allies to collaborate in the interior
pacification of Russia, but that there
could be no collaboration between them
and the Bolsheviks, whom they de-
nounced as traitors and fomenters of
anarchy.

CHANGE IN ALLIED POLICY ON RUSSIA

Five-Power Council Reported
Developing Firmer Attitude
Toward Bolsheviks — Mr.
Tchaikovsky on Soviet Failure

Special cable to The Christian Science
Monitor from its European News Office
PARIS, France (Wednesday)—
Whether rightly or wrongly, a certain
stiffening in the attitude of the five-
power council towards the Russian
situation is put down to Mr. Winston
Churchill's visit to Paris. It is the
impression that the powers have ar-
rived at the conclusion that a much
firmer policy is needful with regard
to the Bolsheviks, and a statement is
also made that President Wilson him-
self was leaning very much to that
view before leaving the French capital.
Nicholas Tchaikovsky, President of
the Archangel Government, now in
Paris, declares that in refusing to go
to Prinkipo, his government rendered
the Allies a service, by preventing a
slur on their prestige at the moment
when they were setting up a govern-
ment of justice in the world.

As a proof of the change of the Bol-
shevist rule, Mr. Tchaikovsky gives
figures showing the marked decrease
in the transport facilities in Russia
from autumn of 1917, the date of the
Bolshevist revolution, to October, 1918.
Locomotives, for instance, had de-
creased from 523,000 to 5000 in the
year. As for the assertion made that
the Russians are settling down to the
Bolshevist rule, Mr. Tchaikovsky does
not admit it to be true. He affirmed
that the Bolsheviks owed their con-
tinued dominance to the possession
of armaments. The army of the Sibe-
rian Government, on the other hand,
had to be partly disbanded because of
the impossibility of furnishing them
with arms. The Allies should do for
Russia what they have done for the
Serbians, Greeks, and Rumanians,
says Mr. Tchaikovsky, and not let the
Russian people think they have
yielded to the Bolshevik menace.

Persian Question Raised

Le Temps thinks the moment op-
portune when the council of five is
once more seeking a solution of the
Russian problem, to champion Per-
sia's claim to be represented at the
Peace Conference. It gives the story
of Persia's offer of alliance to Russia
and Great Britain in 1918, remark-
ing that if the reply to Persia's offer
had been different, a great material
obstacle to which can be traced many
of Russia's troubles and those of her
allies would have been removed,
namely the impossibility of direct com-
munication between Russian territory
and the armies of western Europe.

Except by way of warning, it is use-
less, remarks the paper, to unearth old
mistakes. It would, however, be a
wise act of justice to admit Persia
to the conference, and would give the
Muhammadans of the whole world
much greater satisfaction than the ad-
mission of two Hedjaz delegates.

The Arabs themselves do not admit
that Arab unity exists. Persian unity
is a real fact, and now that Turkey is
broken, Persia is the greatest Muham-
madan country in the world. M.
Clemenceau received an important
delegation from the Foreign Affairs
Commission on Monday night, when
the question of the future delimitation
of the French frontier was discussed.
M. Pichon was present.

Labor Commission's Progress

Special cable to The Christian Science
Monitor from its European News Office
PARIS, France (Wednesday)—The
International Labor Legislation Com-
mission is stated to be making rapid
progress with the work on hand, an
agreement having been arrived at on
16 of the 24 points which constitute
the British proposals and are the
basis of the commission's work.

Albanian Claims

PARIS, France (Tuesday)—A mem-
orandum on the claims of Albania has
been presented to the Peace Confer-
ence. The Albanians asked the Peace
Conference to acknowledge their
rights which, it was said, were sacri-
ficed in Berlin in 1878 and in London
in 1913.

It is recalled that the Albanians re-
volted at the beginning of the war
against a government under control
of the Central Powers, and that the
Albanians permitted the retiring Ser-
bian Army to reach the Adriatic in
1915. The Albanians claim all territory
given to Montenegro, Serbia and
Greece after the London Conference
of 1913, and assert that most of the
people inhabiting those territories are
Albanians.

Reparation for damage done in
Albania by the Greeks and by the
armies of the Central Powers also is
asked by the Albanian Government.

International Law Discussed

Special cable to The Christian Science
Monitor from its European News Office
PARIS, France (Wednesday)—While
the statutes for the League of Nations
were being prepared at the Hôtel
Crillon, a small group of eminent
jurists was deciding on the establish-
ment in Paris of an international
judicial union for the advancement of
mutual confidence.

Jugo-Slav Delegates Heard

PARIS, France (Tuesday)—The of-
ficial statement on today's session of
the Supreme Council reads:
"The representatives of the allied
and associated powers met today at

the Quai d'Orsay from 3 to 6 o'clock
p. m.

Messrs. Vesnitch, Zolgar and Dr.
Trumbitch explained the territorial
claims of the Serbs, Slovenes and
Croats, respectively. It was decided
to submit the question of the frontiers
claimed, with the exception of those
in which Italy is directly interested, to
the commission already charged with
the examination of the question of the
Banalat.

The next meeting will take place
on Thursday, Feb. 20, at 3 p. m."

Visit to American Sector
COBLENZ, Germany (Tuesday)—(By
the Associated Press)—A mission of
military attachés accredited to the
British Government, headed by Briza-
dier-General Mola of Italy and con-
ducted by Col. S. L. H. Stocum, rep-
resenting the United States in London,
has arrived in that part of Germany
today occupied by the American forces.
The officers were entertained by Major-
General Dickman. They will proceed
to the French sector on Wednesday.
In the party were officers representing
France, Italy, Portugal, Siam, Ru-
mania, Greece, and Serbia.

M. CLEMENCEAU FIRED AT BY AN ANARCHIST

Special cable to The Christian Science
Monitor from its European News Office
LONDON, England (Wednesday)—
At 10 Downing Street telephonic com-
munication was received this morning
that an attempt was made on M.
Clemenceau as he was leaving his
home. Several shots were fired, but
M. Clemenceau is only slightly
wounded.

Special cable to The Christian Science
Monitor from its European News Office
WESTMINSTER, England (Wednes-
day)—Referring to the attack on M.
Clemenceau, Mr. Bonar Law stated in
the House of Commons today that an
attempt was made by two men, and
six shots were fired, of which one took
effect. M. Clemenceau afterward
walked home. Government informa-
tion on M. Clemenceau's condition is
very reassuring.

Special cable to The Christian Science
Monitor from its European News Office
LONDON, England (Wednesday)—
Mr. Lloyd George has telegraphed M.
Clemenceau: "Horrible! I am glad to
hear that you are still alive, but I am
sorry to hear of your escape from serious
injury. Looking forward to seeing you at Peace Con-
ference in few days."

"LLOYD GEORGE"

Special cable to The Christian Science
Monitor from its European News Office
PARIS, France (Wednesday)—M.
Clemenceau was struck by three bul-
lets during the attack this morning,
but only one took effect.
Emile Cotin, the assassin, declared
this evening that he was "a French
individual anarchist," and that he
considered M. Clemenceau "an enemy
of the working class." It was learned
that Cotin had recently joined an
anarchist society known as the "Eron-
tans Group." American intelligence
officers are assisting the French
police.

Mr. Robert Lansing, United States
Secretary of State, called at M.
Clemenceau's residence to "convey
the deepest sympathy of the American
people, as well as of the American
mission." Upon his return to the
Hôtel Crillon, Mr. Lansing said that
the work of the Peace Conference has
been so well organized by M. Clemen-
ceau, as chairman, that it can make
steady progress through its commit-
tees, which will continue without in-
terruption. Important matters, he
said, are referred to the Premier
with but slight delay.

LONDON, England, via Montreal
(Wednesday)—King George has re-
ceived the following message to M. Clemen-
ceau:
"I am shocked to hear of the das-
tardly attack on you this morning
and earnestly trust that the injuries
are not serious and that, thanks to
your splendid energy and courage,
you will soon be restored to health
to continue your great and valued ef-
forts for France and the Allies."

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BRITISH OPPOSITION TO NEW PROCEDURE

House of Commons Puts a Time
Limit on Government's Pro-
posal for Hastening the Legis-
lation — New Group Leaders

Special cable to The Christian Science
Monitor from its European News Office
WESTMINSTER, England (Wednes-
day)—The Re-election of Ministers Bill
passed through the committee of the
House of Commons yesterday, but the
government had to accept an amend-
ment, moved by Major Lloyd-Graeme,
limiting the operation of the bill to
cases where a member accepted office
less than nine months from the date
of the election. The feeling in the
House against a complete change of
the long established practice in the
re-election of ministers was very gen-
eral, and private members on both
sides of the House were suspicious of
any attempt made for the advantage
of the government of the day.

New Procedure Opposed

Similar opposition was manifested
in the discussion on the proposed
changes in the procedure of the House.
The government proposed, the At-
torney-General explained, to resort to
standing committees on all bills ex-
cept the Finance Bill, the Consolidated
Fund Bill, the Appropriation Bill, and
small bills of a non-contentious nature.

Two results were expected from the
bill—improved efficiency in legisla-
tion, and a considerable saving of
time. Sir Donald Maclean condemned
the measure as a very sweeping inno-
vation on some of the most funda-
mental rights of the people. He hoped
they would never give away some of
the most important privileges and
rights of free expression, which had
been handed down to them through
centuries or anything which was
vital to the free deliberations of that
assembly. He particularly condemned
the proposal to refer the estimates to
a standing committee. It was in the
struggle with the Crown over finance
that the commons had won all their
liberties.

The proposal would deprive the
House of control over the executive
in expenditure at a time when they
spoke of millions as lightly as before
the war they mentioned tens of
thousands.

Mr. W. Adamson said the new rules
were viewed with serious misgiving
by the Labor Party, as the procedure
would undoubtedly limit the oppor-
tunities of private members to criti-
cize the government's proposals. He
wished to know whether the standing
committee's reports would be pub-
lished. He thought that a shortening
of the speeches in the House would
have been a better method of quicken-
ing the procedure.

The government's proposals as before
on the plea of necessity and emergency,
admitting Lord Hugh Cecil's conten-
tion that it was essential to maintain
the moral authority of the House.

Labor Unrest Considered

The industrial unrest occupied the
attention of the House of Lords, where
the Lord Chancellor made his first
speech in his new office, in reply to
Lords Buckmaster and Islington. As
a cure for Bolshevism, Lord Buck-
master urged the publication of ac-
counts of the economic state of Rus-
sia, rather than of the atrocities.
Lord Birkenhead indicated that the in-
tention of the government was to deal
firmly with this question, as far as
British industry was concerned. The
incorporation of trade unions as part
of the industrial machinery of the
country and the compulsory estab-
lishment of the Whitley councils were
urged by Lord Islington.

The Unionist War Committee yester-
day adopted a unanimous resolution
in favor of the full cost of the war
being obtained from Germany. There
were several group meetings, the
Welsh members electing M. L.
Vaughan-Davies as their chairman,
and the Scottish Liberal members
choosing Sir Henry Dalziel. Prof.

C. W. C. Oman has been selected as
candidate for the vacancy at Oxford
University made vacant by the elevation
of Rowland E. Prothero to the
peerage.

Mr. Matthew L. Vaughan-Davies, M.
P., entered Parliament in 1895 as Lib-
eral member for Cardiganshire, and
has acted as sheriff for the county.
He was elected as a Coalition Liberal
to the present Parliament for his old
constituency.

Sir Henry Dalziel, M. P., entered
Parliament in 1892 as Liberal member
for Kirkcaldy Burghs, and is well
known as a newspaper proprietor, in
particular as managing director of
Reynolds' Newspaper. He was knighted
in 1908. He sits in the new Parlia-
ment as a Coalition Liberal.

Prof. Charles W. Chadwick Oman
has not hitherto sat in Parliament. He
is widely known as a writer on histor-
ical subjects. In 1905 he was Chichele
professor of modern history at Ox-
ford, and in the same year was elected
a fellow of the British Academy. A
recent noted appointment was as pres-
ident of the Royal Historical Society
in 1917. His historical publications in-
clude "Wessex the King-Maker," "A
Short History of the Byzantine Em-
pire," and "A History of the Art of
War in the Middle Ages."

COSTA RICA SAID TO BE MOBILIZING

Events Have Not Thus Far, How-
ever, Assumed Such Serious
Aspect as to Make Necessary
Interference by United States

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Washington News Office
WASHINGTON, District of Columbia
—Information of a more or less dis-
quieting character has reached the
State Department concerning political
conditions in Central America. It ap-
pears that this group of little repub-
lics each of which, incidentally, has
been remarkably quiet for a consid-
erable period of time, shows indications
of the customary symptoms that pre-
cede a typical Central American out-
break. Information comes that these
little nations, or some of them, have
observed that the United States is so
busily engaged in forming a League
of Nations that the opportunity is
presented for them to get at one an-
other's throats before this government
can get the machinery in motion to
stop their enterprises.

At the moment Costa Rica is taking
the lead. Under the Tinoco govern-
ment she is said to be mobilizing a
force on the Nicaraguan border.
Events have not thus far assumed
such a serious aspect as to make
it necessary for the United States
to interfere, but it is possible that
the immediate future may bring
that necessity about. The Tinoco
government has never had much love
for the United States because of the
failure of the Administration to re-
cognize it. Tinoco, it appears, over-
threw the Gonzalez government, not
for any sufficient political reason, but
for the mere purpose of making him-
self president.

President Wilson's Stand

President Wilson took the position
that to recognize Tinoco would be
tantamount to placing a premium upon
revolutions. He argued that if Tinoco
had represented some cause and
had made that cause successful
in a revolution, then recognition could
be given. Then Nicaragua took the
same high ground and failed to re-
cognize the usurping Tinoco, whose love
for the United States was not in-
creased when this government helped
Nicaragua straighten out her financial
affairs. In that instance, also, this
government showed its intimate ac-
quaintance with the Central American
character. It advised the reduction
of the size of the Nicaraguan Army to a
mere police force, knowing that any
Central American government which
maintains an army of any size is apt
to seek some means of employing it.

Carranza is understood to be taking
a hand freely in Central American
politics, especially Guatemala. There
are many hints that pro-German in-
fluences are at work, but this govern-
ment has found it difficult to obtain
any direct evidence along this line, as
the members of all opposing factions
in all Central American countries
accuse each other of being under Ger-
man influence.

"Unrest at this period is found all
over the world," continued Mr. Per-
kins, "but why we should have a re-
petition in America of any of the seri-
ous disturbances that have occurred
abroad, I cannot see. Conditions in
the British Isles and conditions here
are vastly different. For one thing,
the British had 8,000,000 men out of
a population of about 47,000,000, in
the trenches. We would have had
proportionate numbers had the war
gone on, but it stopped. That was a
tremendous dislocation of industry,
and it is not surprising if the read-
justment in England proves a rough
crossing."

Conditions Contrasted

CHINESE OPINION OF AMERICAN BREWERS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Western News Office

SAN FRANCISCO, California.—In
regard to the proposed establish-
ment of breweries in China on a large
scale by American brewers who will
soon be forced to cease operations in
the United States, Wang Chin-chun,
Peking, managing director of the
Feking-Hankow Railway, who is in
the United States as a member of a
Chinese Government mission, said that
public sentiment in China is decidedly
against that proposal.

"The Chinese Government having
paid \$20,000,000 for the old stock of
opium and burned the whole lot,"
said Dr. Wang, "it is not gen-
erally regarded as a wise thing
to open up the country to the unlim-
ited sale of intoxicating liquors. The
fact that the United States has found
it necessary to prohibit this business
has caused the Chinese to take a more
serious view of the situation."

ORGANIZED LABOR DISCREDITS ALL RADICAL GROUPS

Member of the Reconstruction
Committee of A. F. of L. Says
Justice Only Is Sought by
Workers in the United States

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Western News Office

CHICAGO, Illinois—"The labor situ-
ation in the United States is good,"
said G. W. Perkins, president of the
Cigar Makers International Union of
America and a member of the com-
mittee on reconstruction of the Ameri-
can Federation of Labor, to a repre-
sentative of The Christian Science
Monitor, toward the conclusion of an
extended interview on the labor out-
look.

"There is unrest, of course," added
Mr. Perkins. "It is epidemic over the
world. But the situation in America
is sound, and I see no cause for alarm
in it."

said; and when you try to halt or control them from acting on what you said, you will find it next to impossible to do so. They won't listen. Here in America the labor officials have all been men out of the ranks and they have simply told the truth. There lies the strength of the leadership of our organized labor. That is why I do not believe that labor in this country will let it get away from itself.

The talk turned again to the present economic system. "I don't see why we can't get along perfectly well under this system," said Mr. Perkins. "I am not enthusiastic over government ownership. I can't see why we can't continue under private ownership of business, provided the worker receives just treatment and fair wages."

"Inventions I am for them. Let the inventor make all he can make. He contributes tremendously to the social wealth and happiness of society."

"The capitalist is entitled to a fair return on his money. There should be regulation to see that improper practices are not indulged in. But I do not believe that the capitalist is entitled to an excessive return on his investment. There is the question, and the cause of unrest that is entirely legitimate. Of course there is always a certain amount of unrest, and some unrest is good. It indicates a pushing forward, progress, ambition. The fair division of profit under a system of private ownership American labor asks today as justice. After a reasonable return on the capital, labor says it wants the rest."

Labor Asks a Voice

"Labor wants representation on government boards, from the federal government down. It wants to have some say as to the conduct of the business in which it works. It can go to the polls once a year to express its voice on government, but it has to go to the shop every morning."

"These seem to us simply justice. The laboring man who fought for democracy in Europe asks them as democracy in America."

As to unemployment, Mr. Perkins said there was no more of it now in the country than was usual. Always there were two or three million people out of work, he said.

The American Federation of Labor did not think it wise for labor to go into politics in partisan labor parties, said Mr. Perkins in response to a question, calling attention to a pronouncement on this point in the reconstruction program recently formulated by the federation. The work of a labor official is to look after labor interests, he remarked. Now, if that labor official is going into politics, everybody knows that politics is a job in itself, and how is the labor official going to have time to do both jobs? One or the other stands a chance of being neglected. And then again, he added, there are the dangers of politics which confront the labor official in carrying out his labor duties.

Because of the appeal that the I. W. W. has made to the migratory workers, and the strength it has had among them, the interest that the trade union leader manifested in this class of labor was worthy of note.

"The time for cheap labor and long hours, especially among the migratory workers, has passed," he said. "It cannot be reestablished without grave danger. The migratory workman, after all, deserves well at the hands of society at large. He is a seasonal worker. He harvests the grain in the summer, he cuts the ice, shovels the snow, chops the wood, and does many other useful things in the winter. He helps to feed society, keep it warm and comfortable, and really furnishes much of the raw material which enters into commercial and industrial life. He deserves well at the hands of his fellow workmen."

There is a mistaken notion that the organized labor movement devotes most of its time to the skilled workers. The facts are that for the past seven or eight years from 80 to 90 per cent of the money spent by the American Federation of Labor for organization purposes has been in an effort to organize the unskilled, the common and migratory workmen. It has been a hard task heretofore to organize them because of their isolation, because many were foreigners or of foreign extraction and did not understand our language, and moreover, because those interested in cheap labor and who profited most by it, systematically and rather effectively poisoned the minds of these workers and educated them against the legitimate trade union movement."

Will Observe Dry Law

"Do you think that organized labor will make any attempt by a strike to halt the national prohibition amendment from going into effect, as it is reported from the East?" Mr. Perkins was asked.

"No," replied the president of the Cigar Makers Union, "organized labor will not put itself outside the pale of the law. It is law-abiding. But it may attempt to have the law repealed or modified through political means."

"What of the women in industry?" "They are there to stay. No one who has a good position is going to give it up without a struggle. We don't like it, because employers have always used women to cut wages. Now that they are in industry in numbers, we are going to insist that for equal work they give the women equal pay with the men."

Turning to the American Federation of Labor reconstruction program which he had helped to draft, Mr. Perkins pointed out a phrase in the plank on hours of labor. "The shorter work day and a shorter week make for a constantly growing, higher and better standard of productivity, health, longevity, morals, and citizenship," he read from it. "Better standard of productivity" was observed. "You may have heard it said that short hours made for more production. I have said it myself. But this is the first time the American Federation of Labor has said it. This

marks the passing of the day when the laboring man repeats the worn-out and untrue philosophy that hours should be reduced to lessen production and give more people employment. Shorten your hours and you increase production."

"The theory about the demand and supply of labor affecting wages is also being recognized today as a fallacy. There is no such thing as an iron law of wages based upon the law of supply and demand in the field of labor. The law of supply and demand does not operate any more in the field of labor than it does in much of our business. A man or a woman should be paid a just wage for what he does, regardless of the state of employment or how many or how few other workers there are."

Mr. Perkins, it might be added, has served as chairman of the Committee on International Relations at the annual conventions of the American Federation of Labor since the organization of that committee in 1913, and for the same period has been a member of the Committee on Resolutions. He is also chairman of the American Federation of Labor standing Committee on Cooperation. He was named secretary of a committee representative of capital and labor in Illinois a few weeks ago, Gov. Frank O. Lowden having called together representatives of the Illinois Manufacturers Association and the Illinois State Federation of Labor.

TZECH REPUBLIC AWAITS A NAME

Bohemia, Designation Tentatively Selected, Is Not Generally Approved, Mission Attaché Tells Investigators in Senate

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—The Senate Judiciary subcommittee, which has been following the trail of ruin in Russia to ascertain how Bolshevism works in wrecking a country, in order that the United States may be warned of what is in store for it if the Bolshevist emissaries who are seeking to disseminate their doctrines in this country succeed, heard from Col. S. Holben, military attaché of the Tzecho-Slovak mission to this country, on Wednesday. In addition to presenting valuable information in regard to conditions in Russia and Siberia, he told the committee something about the state of his own country which was evidently news to some of them. Senator Overman and Senator Nelson, of the committee, were pressing for more details of Bolshevist atrocities, and Colonel Holben was adhering closely to the military and political aspects of the situation, when one of the senators asked him whether he was representing his country here.

He replied that he was military attaché to the legation, which, is strictly speaking, however, a misnomer at present.

"Who is the head of it?" he was asked. "Mr. Pergler," he replied. "And what is the name of your country?" Colonel Holben explained that its name had not been definitely decided upon, but that it was composed of four parts, which he proceeded to name—Bohemia, Moravia, Silesia and Slovakia.

"How large is it?" "That is for the Peace Conference to determine."

"But what do you call your country in your own language?" demanded Senator Nelson.

"You call it Bohemia, don't you?" another interpolated. "We don't like that name; you think it is gypsy," said Colonel Holben.

"But what," returned Senator Nelson, "do you call it in your language? We call it Bohemia, and the Germans have another name, and you have still another one, haven't you?"

Colonel Holben gave the Tzech name for Bohemia.

"You are trying to form a government in your country, aren't you?" again the Senator inquired.

"We have formed one," was the reply.

"Well, what is it?" Again the explanation was given of how the new republic had been formed.

The committee was informed, but not greatly interested, and as there were no further atrocities to be revealed it was decided to let anything else that Colonel Holben had to say be printed in the record, and the committee adjourned.

COMMISSION ON RIVERS

PARIS, France (Wednesday)—The progress being made by the subcommittee of the Peace Conference Commission on the internationalization of rivers, waterways and railways is shown by the following official statement issued today under date of Feb. 18.

"The first meeting of the subcommittee on the international régime of ports, waterways and railroads, took place at 3 o'clock this afternoon at the Ministry of Public Works. There was an exchange of views on the two drafts of the convention presented by the British and French delegates regarding the internationalization of rivers. The suggestions and amendments proposed by the various delegates were referred to a drafting committee of three members which will prepare a new draft of the convention for the next meeting of the subcommittee, which will be held on Friday, Feb. 21, at 10 a.m."

AIR ATTACHE'S DEPARTURE

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office. LONDON, England (Wednesday)—Brig-Gen. C. E. C. Charlton, C. B., C. M. G., D. S. O., of the Royal Air Force, has been appointed air attaché to the British Embassy at Washington. He sails today on the Aquitania.

GERMAN ARMISTICE DELEGATE'S SPEECH

Herr Erzberger Declares That Responsibility for Acceptance of Marshal Foch's "Severe" Terms Rests With Government

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England (Wednesday)—The German Government wireless states that in view of the severity of the armistice conditions, the government desired on Sunday to obtain the national assembly's approval of its decisions, but the shortness of time rendering that impossible the party leaders were consulted instead. It was generally agreed that Marshal Foch's demands can hardly be fulfilled without ruining Germany completely, but it was decided to accept them with protest, as it was not desired to confront the nation suddenly with a new desperate situation.

In the assembly on Tuesday, the Conservatives' spokesman, Herr Vogler, denounced Herr Erzberger's conduct of the negotiations; particularly his failure to consult the steel manufacturers and shipping experts, and declared that he had now forged the final link of the chain that will strangle the German people. Herr Erzberger replied that he had listened daily to experts throughout, and the government was responsible for the measures taken.

WEIMAR, Germany (Tuesday)—(By the Associated Press)—Matthias Erzberger, of the German armistice commission, at this afternoon's session of the National Assembly outlined the history of the armistice negotiations from the time they were begun last fall.

Repeating to an attack by Herr Vogler Herr Erzberger said that Herr Vogler's most serious complaints were based on a complete misunderstanding of actual events and were a skillful misrepresentation. He contradicted the assertion that the Allies were disposed at the time of the original armistice to conclude a peace without indemnities, but said that after the revolution, Marshal Foch declared that the entire situation had been changed. The revolution had resulted in increasing the severity of the armistice. Herr Erzberger declared that on the evening of Nov. 10, he received a wireless from the German High Command asking for concessions on nine points, but also containing the phrase, now made public for the first time, that: "even if you do not succeed in obtaining concessions on these points, you must sign the armistice."

Herr Erzberger took the responsibility for recalling Hugo Stinnes from Treves, where he was sent as an expert in regard to the handling over of agricultural machinery. He continued: "I could not present to our adversaries as an expert a man who, like him, had taken such a large part in the exploitation of Belgium and who was the principal author of the deportation of the unemployed from Belgium, an incident which has created such a deplorable impression."

Kovno's Capture Denied

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office. BERLIN, Germany (Wednesday)—The government wireless denies the Bolsheviki's reported capture of Kovno which, it states, is still in German hands.

Submarines Ordered to Be Sunk

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office. AMSTERDAM, Holland (Wednesday)—A Kiel message states that several German submarines, not duly dismantled, have been taken out to sea to be sunk upon instructions of the allied naval commission, which arrived recently.

German Disappointment

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office. LONDON, England (Wednesday)—The German Government wireless states President Wilson's speech on the League of Nations has caused deep disappointment in Germany, and the press considers it a renunciation by President Wilson himself of the former Wilsonian program.

Resignation Reconsidered

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office. AMSTERDAM, Holland (Wednesday)—The German papers state that Count von Brockdorff-Rantzau resigned owing to his disagreement with the acceptance of the new armistice, but, as the government did not consider there was sufficient cause for resignation, he consented to remain in office.

Belgians in Duisburg

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office. LONDON, England (Wednesday)—The German Government wireless confirms the report of the Belgian infantry's entry into Duisburg owing to the repeated Spartacist rioting, and reports similar disturbances in Bavaria and the Rhinish Westphalian industrial area.

PARLIAMENT MEETS TODAY IN CANADA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office. OTTAWA, Ontario—When the Canadian Parliament meets today only the necessary formalities will be gone through and after the reading of the speech from the throne by His Excellency the Duke of Devonshire, the Governor-General of Canada, the House will adjourn until Tuesday afternoon out of respect to the memory of Sir Wilfrid Laurier.

A caucus of the Liberal Party is to be held in the early part of next week for the purpose of considering the procedure to be followed and what course is to be pursued as to the temporary selection of a leader to fill Sir Wilfrid's place during the coming session. It is stated in political circles here that the question of a permanent leader of the Liberal Party will not be decided until the national convention of the party is held, according to the arrangements which were made by Sir Wilfrid last summer.

Many of Canada's leading men have made public statements in which tribute is paid to the valuable services rendered to the Dominion by Sir Wilfrid Laurier. Expressions have come from the premiers of the various provinces and from members of the Dominion Government.

FOOD CONTROLLER ON PRICE DECLINE

George H. Roberts Anticipates Cheaper Food—Favors Free Competition in Distribution

LONDON, England (Tuesday)—George H. Roberts, the Food Controller, in the course of a statement today to representatives of the press on the food situation, said:

"During the last three months, from Nov. 1, 1918, to Feb. 1, 1919, prices declined slightly in this country. This decline certainly is continuing and it may safely be anticipated that the next month will show an appreciable fall in food prices as a whole. It is recognized that the system of controlled prices based upon costs, though it was the best and, indeed, the only plan for the prevention of profiteering in the past time of scarcity, is by no means of the same value in time of abundance and may not in some cases now secure distribution of food to the public as would be secured by free competition."

"When circumstances permit, the Food Controller is prepared to free articles of food from control and to trust to competition instead of to costs to reduce the expense of distribution to the lowest possible point. He has already taken this action in the case of tea and margarine. He has the same measure under consideration in respect of bacon, lard, condensed milk, dried fruits and meat, about which announcement of a substantial reduction in price will be made almost immediately."

"There are at present in England a four weeks' supply of frozen meat, a six and one-half weeks' supply of bacon, seven weeks of cheese, two months of butter, 11 weeks of sugar and five months of tea."

FRENCH FINANCIAL PROGRAM STATED

M. Klotz Announces Tax on Capital and Claims for Full Payment of Indemnity From Germany in Fiscal Statement

PARIS, France (Wednesday)—Louis L. Klotz, Minister of Finance, announced today that he has completed consideration of a plan imposing a tax on capital, the payments on which will extend over a long period, so that the whole burden will not fall upon the present generation. This announcement came during a discussion of the government's fiscal policy at a meeting of Chamber of Deputies' committees on the budget and fiscal legislation. M. Klotz summed up his policy as follows:

To claim from the enemy full payment of his debt.

To obtain a privileged position for certain claims.

To require guarantees for payment from the financial section of the League of Nations.

To practice a policy of close agreement with the Allies in financial matters.

To ask of the French taxpayer only what is indispensable.

To institute a tax on capital which will be spread over a number of years and prevent fiscal evasion.

To oppose all non-productive expenditures.

To continue to appeal to the public for credit, at the same time lowering the interest rate on money lent.

The Minister told the Committee that he recognized that the situation was difficult and grave and that nothing should be concealed from the public, but there was no need of undue pessimism. In estimating the expenditures of the forthcoming budget, he said, he was not willing to adopt the estimate of 18,000,000,000 francs, but recalled that he had told the Senate last November that the budget of 5,000,000,000 francs would in 1919-1920 be more than tripled, perhaps quadrupled. He was not willing to give figures, especially as the Chamber was now discussing laws concerning pensions and war damages, and there also would be further credits for reconstruction in the liberated regions.

"Our negotiations at the Peace Conference," he added, "must defend the rights of France. Our credits must have priority and we must push vigorously our claims. We must obtain all necessary restitutions in kind and we must exact from the enemy, surplus repayment in money for everything due. We must exact a heavy deposit before the total damages are fixed."

"France cannot be the banker of Germany and finance with her own resources the indemnities which should be paid to the victims of the invasion."

M. Klotz said he hoped that the allied and associated powers would remain in as close union financially as they had been united militarily with such happy results. He added:

"The Allies ought to supervise in common the carrying out of the engagements imposed on the conquered enemy. They should decide on the indispensable guarantees for payment by Germany and should lend one another mutual aid, thus realizing a financial alliance against which nothing would prevail."

Speaking of the proposed tax on capital, he said:

"Expenses of every kind made by the state must be paid in France and only 30,000,000,000 francs are left in France in payments for abroad. The French taxpayer was spared greatly during the first three years of the war so that he, particularly the taxpayer who has grown rich since 1914, is in a condition to perform his fiscal duty to the state, while so many others have so heroically performed a more difficult and heavier duty."

M. Klotz declined to indicate what the new tax on capital might produce, but several members of the Budget Committee said later that such a tax would bring in between 45,000,000,000 and 53,000,000,000 francs. The deputies pointed out, however, that new restrictions on fortunes must be made, and that they would take considerable time with the result that returns from the capital tax could not be expected before two or three years.

The Finance Minister concluded his statement by saying that the government, in order to hasten assistance to the inhabitants of the liberated regions, and to the demobilized manufacturers, business men and farmers, had under consideration the possibility of an inter-allied loan as well as the introduction of bills to organize the credit necessary for these sections of the population.

EMPLOYMENT BUREAUX FAVORED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office. REGINA, Saskatchewan—A local committee on employment has been established, and at its first meeting decided to recommend to Dominion, provincial and municipal governments that all vacancies be filled through the government labor bureaux. It was also decided that a survey be taken

FINNISH REGENT IS NOW IN COPENHAGEN

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office. COPENHAGEN, Denmark (Wednesday)—The Finnish regent, General Mannerheim, reached the Danish capital from Stockholm yesterday and received an ovation from the crowd. Strong police forces were provided against disloyalist demonstrations, which did not, however, mature.

WELSH MINERS FOR A GENERAL STRIKE

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office. LONDON, England (Wednesday)—The first vote taken by the miners of the Welsh district regarding the question of calling a general strike to force the demands recently formulated, resulted in an overwhelming majority in favor of a strike.

The vote was taken at the Glamorgan colliery and resulted 1741 for a strike and 448 against.

ESTHONIANS WITHDRAW

LONDON, England (Tuesday)—Esthonian troops have been forced to withdraw before the Bolsheviki in the region of Pskov, according to an official statement issued last night by the Esthonian headquarters. The statement reads:

"In the direction of Pskov, because of the enemy's supremacy, our troops have been forced to retire to the line of the villages of Videmika, Leski, Sokolova, Podgotje and Koshele. There is violent fighting in the direction of Volmar."

NAVAL OFFICERS TO FACE CHARGES

Court-Martial Ordered to Investigate Alleged Bribery and Favoritism in the Third District in New York City

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Rear Admiral Clark, judge advocate of the navy, was ordered by Josephus Daniels, Secretary of the Navy, Wednesday, to make a thorough investigation immediately of the charges of bribery in the third naval district, New York, and to draw up charges against officers of that district. So far as Secretary Daniels was able to explain the situation from facts that have been brought officially to his attention, it appears that two officers, at least, will be placed under charges, and that they will be court-martialed. One is Lieut. Benjamin Davis of the reserves, who is accused of passing a physically disqualified man for the price of \$1000. Another officer will be tried for transferring an enlisted man to "safe" duty. It develops that one yeoman is involved, and a group of men in the third district office, while not under arrest, will not be permitted to leave the service until it is known they will not be needed either as principals or witnesses in the case.

Secretary Daniels denied that the figure, \$500,000, announced as representing the amount of bribe money paid by various men for preferential appointments, was correct. He said the figure is far too high. The payments the navy has thus far discovered are one for \$1000, mentioned in the Lieutenant Davis case; one of \$500, and another of \$300.

The evidence shows that "safe" positions in the navy, that is, positions that involved no danger, were sold at a price so that the men who filled them were able to give part of their time to their private business in New York. Certain favored men were granted early discharges.

Payments Are Traced

Investigators Claim Large Sums Were Received as Bribes

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office. NEW YORK, New York—Illegal induction into the navy, assignment to shore duty far from danger zones, the shifting of assignments to avoid sea duty, the permitting of men supposedly in the naval service to attend to their private business, and other specific charges summarized as bribery, graft and illegality, have been made against a number of naval officers and yeomen who are under arrest in the third naval district as a result of an investigation conducted by Maj. John F. Muir of the Naval Intelligence Service. This investigation was made, it is said, at the request of Josephus Daniels, Secretary of the Navy.

Major Muir and his staff of investigators are directing attention to the report that the high naval officer in the third district, said to be known as "the man higher up," has deposited in various banks in and around New York since the United States entered the war a sum approximating \$225,000, and that the entire sum paid by young men and their relatives for illegal induction into the navy and for other favors amounts to at least \$500,000.

SWEDEN'S HELP IS ASKED BY SIBERIA

STOCKHOLM, Sweden (Tuesday)—I. N. Norris, American Minister here, after a conference with the Swedish Foreign Office, has transmitted for consideration of the Peace Conference a suggestion from the Siberian Government that Sweden, which since America's entrance into the war has been looking after the interests of German and Austrian prisoners on behalf of the Siberian Government, ask for permission to return more than 250,000 prisoners by the way of Vladivostok at once.

The communication also asks that tonnage and foodstuffs be placed at the disposal of Sweden so that the transfer can be made.

TRANSPORT WORKERS POSTPONE DECISION

LONDON, England (Tuesday)—Representatives of the Transport Workers Federation had an important conference with Sir Robert S. Horne at the Ministry of Labor today. The federation rigidly opposed the government's offer of arbitration of their claims for a 44-hour week and a 20 per cent advance in wages. But as a result of suggestions from the government and the employers, who also had been meeting at the House of Commons, it was agreed to postpone further action until March 4, pending a conference of the "triple alliance" and the government's conference on Feb. 27.

GERMAN MINES IDLE

BERLIN, Germany (Tuesday)—(By the Associated Press)—The communist strike movement continues to spread in the industrial districts of Western Germany, under the guidance of the Spartacists and Independent Socialists. Thirty-five coal mines in the Hamborn-Bochum-Dortmund district are reported to be idle.

We're Still Talking Blueberry Pie

The same one we told you about last week. When you put your fork into a piece of that pie and those plump blue berries come rolling out it seems as if July and that old berry patch must be just outside the door. Then when you taste them in their rich, syrupy juice with that tender brown crust, you'll wonder if blueberry pie was ever quite so good before.

A generous six-cut pie, fresh from our ovens. Each 50¢

Try serving it hot with Coon Cheese

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THEATRICAL

New York, Cort Theatre—Now

THEATRICAL

New York, Cort Theatre—Now

THEATRICAL

New York, Cort Theatre—Now

THEATRICAL

New York, Cort Theatre—Now

THEATRICAL

New York, Cort Theatre—Now

THEATRICAL

New York, Cort Theatre—Now

MOVE TO ATTAIN UNITY IN RUSSIA

Russian Authority Says Begin-
nings of a United Government
for Non-Bolshevik Russia
Have Now Been Completed

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—Russia is not mentioned either among the five powers who have to send five delegates each to the Peace Conference, or even among the "other Allies," who are supposed to send two delegates each," writes M. Milyukoff, vice-president of the "National Center," and the "Council for the Reconstruction of the Russian State." "Russia," who sacrificed millions of her citizens in order to attain the common result, is not considered to exist. Newspapers and periodicals every day discuss matters concerning Russia; her "borderlands," "annexations" and "disannexations" are widely spoken of, but nobody seems to think of asking for Russia's view—not to say Russia's decision—in all these matters, and the pretext is that no Russia exists; the Bolshevik Russia cannot be considered, while nobody knows where non-Bolshevik Russia is.

"I come from the non-Bolshevik Russia which claims to exist and to be recognized as a legal representative of the rights of the Russian State buried under the Bolshevik ruin. It is buried, but not dead, and it never desisted from showing symptoms of life and activity. If they remained unobserved by outsiders, the fault is not with Russia but with that wretched state of communications which for a time isolated the non-Bolshevik, even to a greater extent than the Bolshevik Russia."

Russia Resists Yoke

"Russia was not in the least ready to submit to the yoke of the Bolsheviks. From the very day of their victory in Petrograd until today the struggle against their arbitrary rule, far worse than that of autocracy, has never ceased. It was always carried through in the very area which was regarded as Bolshevik territory. First the peasants, later on the workmen found themselves uneasy in their 'paradise of communist socialism,' and one village after another was found rising against their tyranny. These upheavals have not ceased even now, but disorganized as they are, they are easily stifled by the 'Red Army' or—during these last months—prevented by the extermination of the most disaffected elements at the hand of the 'committees of paupers' including unemployed workmen from the cities, together with criminal elements bred in the village itself."

"Potentially this large majority of deeply disaffected elements does represent Russia; but of course it is not the Russia of which we are in search. This other Russia exists in a whole-sale and organized shape outside the Bolshevik territory; it was especially organized for the sake of rescuing Bolshevik Russia from the dictatorship of their leaders and of welding together the disjoined parts of Russia."

I will relate my experience. This was in Southern Russia, and particularly a corner of it where the fight against the Bolsheviks never ceased; I mean the scene of military operations of the so-called 'voluntary army' of the late General Alexieff, now under command of General Denikin. A little over a year ago, in November, 1917, when I came from Moscow to Petrograd and Moscow to Rostov and Novocherkassk (the seat of the Cossacks of the Don Government), I found there elements of opposition to the Bolshevik rule already in process of crystallizing themselves, under General Alexieff. I am not going to tell this story in full. Suffice it to mention that from a small group of ardent, patriotic youth—about 800 men in December, 1917, and about 2500 in January, 1918—it grew to the present strong army of 100,000.

Strong Voluntary Army

Besides their immediate aim, that of liberating the Northern Caucasus and the Black Sea shore from the Bolsheviks, which keeps them busy now, the leaders of the 'voluntary army' always regarded a campaign against the Bolshevik center in Moscow as their chief object, and in expectation of the possibility of extending their authority over Central Russia, side by side with their military operations, they were making preparations for the civil government of reunited Russia. The beginnings of a government for all Russia are now complete in Ekaterinodar; and the name of M. Savonov, who has charge of the Department of Foreign Affairs, and who is now starting for Paris, in connection with the Peace Conference, vouches for the high competence of this governmental nucleus in Ekaterinodar.

"Close to the Ekaterinodar (Kuban River) region, to the west, before the armistice, a sphere of German influence was in the making. This influence was far from complete and was comparatively slight in the neighboring region of the Don Cossacks, with their chosen 'Ataman,' General Krasnov; but was much stronger over the larger territory of Southern Russia, artificially formed into one state through German influence, under the comparatively new name of the Ukraine. General Skoropadsky was the head of that German region, under the old historic title of 'hetman' which had not been in existence since the second half of the Eighteenth Century. Still there remained a possibility, under certain conditions, of bringing both the 'Ataman' of the Don Cossacks, as well as the Ukrainian 'hetman' together for the common purpose of reestablishing Russian unity. The 'Ataman,' General Krasnov, in the proclamation he had published at the very beginning of his rule, had committed himself decidedly to the scheme of Russian unity, while acknowledging that his declaration of independence would be

stand only until Russia was reunited in some form or another. The corresponding declaration of the 'hetman,' General Skoropadsky, was late in coming; but he was known to have expressed similar views in private, and finally he published a declaration to the effect that Russia would be reunited 'under the form of a federation.' Unhappily, he made this move too late, under the menace of the approaching hands of the chauvinist Ukrainian elements led by Petlura; and he did not therefore acquire the help of the partisans of Russian unity, whilst he lost that of the defenders of Ukrainian independence."

Organizing Public Opinion

"Thus the possibility of an alliance between the three generals, Denikin, Krasnov and Skoropadsky, with the general aim of liberating Russia, was finally precluded, although it had been more than once contemplated. Nevertheless the idea itself was never lost sight of, and particularly after the armistice the necessity of representing the will and opinion of the whole of Russia was felt too strongly by every one, for them not to try other plans for an immediate solution."

"The two methods which were now resorted to, were: First, to search for a rapprochement with the other nucleus of the coming Russian unity, the Siberian Government, and, secondly, to organize public opinion by bringing together the most influential political parties and social groups."

"Happily, both aims are now already attained to a great extent. There existed one difficulty in the way of bringing together the two governments: that of Siberia and that of General Denikin. The arrangements decided upon in Ufa in the autumn did not at all correspond to the previous plans made for the same end among the leading parties in Moscow. In June, in Moscow a 'Directory' of three members was contemplated, of which one was to be a Socialist, another a 'Cadet' (member of the Constitutional Democratic Party), while General Alexieff was to be the chief. The 'Constituent Assembly,' dissolved by the Bolsheviks in January and composed of 70 per cent of Bolshevik members, was not to be recognized. All that was changed by the extreme group of the socialist-revolutionary majority, which met at Ufa. Instead of three, there was a 'Directory' of five members; instead of one Socialist, there were three (i.e., the majority), and finally, contrary to the previous agreement, the Constituent Assembly in its present composition was not only acknowledged, but it was even empowered to decide on the future of Russia, as early as January, and not later than February, whatever the number of members present. The only member nominated to this Directory from the Cadet Party, Mr. N. I. Astrov, resigned his post as soon as he knew of these alterations, and he now remains with the Government of General Denikin. The important change in this state of things in Siberia, brought about by Admiral Kolchak, has happily facilitated the solution, nothing now stands in the way of welding the two governmental nuclei, that of Siberia and that of Kuban, into one. General Denikin had already recognized the authority of Admiral Kolchak, which had in turn been recognized by all responsible political groups in Siberia. We may therefore say now that not only does the non-Bolshevik Russia exist, but it has already found its government, and even the first step which was necessary in order to have Russia represented at the international tribunal seems to have been already taken—the nomination of M. Savonov by both governments as the legal representative of the one Russia before her allies."

Real Russia Anti-Bolshevik

"Another problem, that of representing a united public opinion in Russia, has also been happily solved in time. I have already mentioned the two political organizations, in Moscow, which, as early as June, 1918, arranged for an agreement. One of these two organizations represented the 'National Center,' the other, known as the Union for the Renaissance of Russia, represents the parties of the Left, chiefly socialists, with the exclusion of the Bolsheviks. Some months later, at the beginning of the autumn, even that underground work which both organizations were carrying on, proved impossible owing to the vigilant eye of the Bolshevik secret police. Representative men had to leave Moscow. They found a refuge in Kiev, where their political work could be carried on in the open. A new work for a larger organization of moderate elements was then undertaken, with the result that there appeared a third organization, the 'Council for the Reconstruction of the Russian State.' It represented the central and the right wing of Russian public opinion, and it included seven political and social organizations: a group of members of the former legislative institutions, the Duma and the Council of the State, the non-socialist representatives of the former 'Zemstvos' and of the present municipal self-governments, the large and influential group of commerce, trade, industry and banking associations, the agricultural class being represented by big and small landed proprietors."

"All these three organizations were given their first opportunity of speaking their mind outside Russia, when they were invited to Jassy in Rumania, in order to communicate with the local representatives of the allied powers. They agreed on a line of common action, which was formulated in their memoirs presented to the ambassadors at Jassy (St. Aulaire, Barclay, Wopicka [United States] and an Italian chargé d'affaires). Then when they saw how difficult it would be for these ambassadors to communicate with their central government, they decided to send a reduced representation of six members on a mission abroad."

"I now leave it to the reader to decide where, at this important moment of international life, is the real Russia."

TOYS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Toys! Wipe the slate of your mind clean of your grown-up facts and figures, which most likely are shockingly commercial and calculating, and let the delicate traceries of first impressions slowly reappear. What do you see? I see first, the very first, a cluster of tiny green bells on a handle. The object is so bright that it seems to flood the room until I can see a big bed filled with children. It is evidently Christmas morning. I have had an excessive fondness for little painted bells ever since."

About this time I discovered stars. "Lady Grandma," my great-grandmother, sitting in a black horsehair mahogany wheel-chair, told me all about "Twinkle, twinkle, little star," and later I got sight of some, and all I have to do now is to forget what foolish professors have told me since and behold! I can see them again, just as twinkling and magical and mysterious as they were in those first days. Of course, stars are toys to cradle dwellers. Moons are, too. They are so delectable, if unsatisfactory. No matter how lustily you kick and shout you can't reach them with your chubby fists—let alone get to your mother. Babies judge toys by feel and taste, you see. That's why tin soldiers lose their busby early in the campaign, and their tunics become a seldom be found after the first engagement."

As you grow a little longer you part from your cannibalistic tendencies and cognize toys more by smell and sight. For toys have lots of smell, though you might have forgotten it. Take a new Noah's ark, for instance, or a box of lead soldiers, or a colored picture book, or a celluloid ball, or a tin train. These are saturated with odors, odors that are absorbed and lost, until, thousands and hundreds of years afterward, you step on one of Tommy's passenger cars, or Baby's rattle and, picking it tenderly up, become conscious of a strange aroma that suddenly tosses you back to the very beginning of things. A special prize of mine was a black celluloid life with a white mouthpiece and a lot of stops. Its flavor was pleasant, if peculiar, and certainly more to be desired than the shrill trebles that tooted from the other end. A very different flavor was delivered from the two-for-a-cent clay pipes that you made bubbles with. These had a sort of pucky dry-your-mouth taste that even the soap-bubbles couldn't alter. Bubbles were wonderful toys, too, no matter how you considered them. What purples and reds and blues ran down their fat sides! Sometimes, kind of accidentally, one would collide with your up-turned nose and tinkle you with dew and smell like Saturday night. You'd drop a good toad one from the nursery window and see it sail away quite a piece before it winked and went out. There was an old gray shawl that was the best kind of bubble-holder, and if you hurried you could get a whole lot of glassy balls, big and little, standing around on this shawl at one and the same moment. If they would only last longer!

After all, any toy that was related to water was sure to be nice. Dick had a fish-pond with wooden fish that really floated and had holes in their backs. By holding your breath and your fishing-rod awfully hard you could hook them pretty fast. Dick always won, though. Dick was an only boy and so he always got lots of big toys every Christmas, while we were four and just got one big toy each. However, we were granted the peculiar privilege of choosing what this one was to be, within limits, and mine was mostly a stationary engine that would really go, once you got steam up. Engines always had lots of smell, especially when they were hot, and they did things the same as real engines did, so that they were choice possessions. About this time Papa gave us a train that went on a circular track. I remember we spent a long time getting that track set up on the dining-table, and then Papa trimmed the four wheels, and after the longest wait the flywheels turned. The next instant, before we knew what had happened, the train had left the track and the table and had landed smash! on the floor. After that there seemed to be a wreck every time she went and the rails got bent, and once the lamp got on fire, and so many other things happened that finally the engine was scrapped. A year or two later we were given a velocipede. Show was deep on the ground when it came, and so we spent the next four months longing for spring and knocking paint off the furniture."

Christmas would scarcely have been complete without a winding-machine. Winding-machines have so many shapes and colors and do such unexpected things. A long, emerald-green tin snake has left the deepest impression, and I guess, too, it was the longest-lived. But even after the spring snapped or a cog slipped—usually about the third wind-up—there remained lots of wheels and parts for future inventions. Major, our Boston terrier, did not like them much, though. The only doll that ever attained any degree of popularity in our nursery was a rag soldier named Peter Snooks. He was a tough one, and needed to be, for we used him as cannon fodder in most of our pitched battles, whirling him back and forth at one another's heads, along with a tin stuffed cat and other like objects. Once he landed on a red-hot stove and smelt badly. But we loved Peter Snooks, after a fashion."

Some of the most delicious thrills of all came from first glimpses of dolls' dishes. I can see a brown cardboard box, a cover coming off, a raddling of excelsior being lifted, and there—laid out so clean and neat, with each object in its own particular silt—a complete set of toy dishes, cups and sugar bowl and cream pitcher, and all. What joy! I am still fascinated at such a sight, and may I always be. For dolls' dishes now, as then, are not associated with food and tea parties, but thrills of innocent delight. And here,

without a blush, I will confess to finding some of my happiest play moments in paper dolls. I had two or three whole families, and changes of clothes for each member, and many an hour was spent in dressing and undressing them and adding to their paper wardrobe. My sister and I usually went into partnership on these occasions."

Remember your first Noah's ark, with its marvelous array of passengers, from the doves that would perch so stolidly on the roof to the three-legged camel that had to be propped against a speckled black-and-white pig or clothes-pin Ham, or something, and your gaudy picture books that have faded from memory except for one thrilling scene, perhaps, and oh! heaps and heaps of other wonderful things? Toys in those days were different somehow!

But they are not gone. We have only to close our eyes to see them. They march toward us in splendid profusion, a wonderful, glittering parade of engines, books, balls, mouth-organs, dishes, dolls, paints, games, crayons, rattles, sleds, puzzles, winding machines, candy canes and candy animals, lead soldiers and wooden soldiers, woolen sheep and wheeled dogs and kaleidoscopes—and still they come and gleam an instant on our inward vision and pass again into oblivion, old friends, dear little playmates that helped so much to make our childhood days glad. No one has ever discovered the Land of Lost Toys, and likely no one ever will, but what child can ever forget them—and who among us is not still a child?

STATE INSURANCE FOR UNEMPLOYED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—A conference of representatives of trade unions affiliated to the General Federation of Trade Unions in London recently discussed the questions of State Unemployment Compulsory Insurance and the conditions which should govern the return to industry of apprentices who have served with the colors. The delegates represented 700,000 trade unionists, and amongst them were Mr. Tom Shaw and Mr. J. E. Davidson, two of the new labor M.P.s. Mr. Johns, Ministry of Labor, explained to the government the scheme for apprentices."

The emphatic view of the conference was that no returning apprentices should be made to suffer any sort of industrial penalty as the result of their war service. The unanimous contention was that once the actual commercial value to the employer of the demobilized apprentice has been arrived at, the difference between that amount and the rate of wage which the apprentice (if over 21 years of age) would have obtained, as a journeyman should be made up by the state. It was resolved "that the state ought not to exact any further sacrifice from the young men whose apprenticeship has been interrupted by military service, and that their wages should be made up by the state to the craftsman's scale and producing capacity; that in view of the great diversity of conditions existing in the various industries affected by the apprenticeship question the government should make efforts with the employers concerned to effect a settlement on a national basis for each industry."

A discussion followed on the question of the extension of the compulsory clauses of the state unemployment scheme. There was strong criticism of the amount of administrative expenses in connection with the scheme, and the feeling was that the inspiration of the proposed extension was anti-trade union in character. Delegates were strongly of the opinion that trade unions should themselves control and administer their own unemployment insurance schemes, and it was resolved, on the motion of Mr. Tom Shaw, "that this conference is opposed to any scheme of compulsory state unemployment insurance."

DAIRYMEN AND MILK SUPPLY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—The dairy distributing trade has secured from considerably over 100 members of Parliament a pledge to vote against any attempt to control the milk supply permanently. The secretary of the Dairymen's Federation recently stated that the recommendations of the committee set up by the Board of Agriculture would appreciably increase the price of milk. He pointed out that if certain formalities were complied with, Grade A milk could be sold at fourpence more a quart or threepence a pint more, and in addition the dealer who sold milk in bottles could charge another penny a quart. The addition of these charges, he said, might easily raise the price to one shilling and fivepence a quart. Dairymen were also opposed to the scheme by which farmers threatened to work on a co-operative basis and become their own wholesalers, because they contended that this might lead to the farmers placing an extra twopenny a gallon upon all milk. Under such a scheme the consumer might receive older milk because it would be delayed by conveyance to the cooperative centers instead of being placed on the railway straight away."

Christmas would scarcely have been complete without a winding-machine. Winding-machines have so many shapes and colors and do such unexpected things. A long, emerald-green tin snake has left the deepest impression, and I guess, too, it was the longest-lived. But even after the spring snapped or a cog slipped—usually about the third wind-up—there remained lots of wheels and parts for future inventions. Major, our Boston terrier, did not like them much, though. The only doll that ever attained any degree of popularity in our nursery was a rag soldier named Peter Snooks. He was a tough one, and needed to be, for we used him as cannon fodder in most of our pitched battles, whirling him back and forth at one another's heads, along with a tin stuffed cat and other like objects. Once he landed on a red-hot stove and smelt badly. But we loved Peter Snooks, after a fashion."

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LETTERS

Communications under the above heading are welcomed but the editor must remain sole judge of their suitability and he does not undertake to hold himself or this newspaper responsible for the facts or opinions so presented.

(No. 580)

Mayflower Descendants

To the Editor of The Christian Science Monitor:

While statistics are dry things, a few of them will give fairly definite information respecting the conclusions given both in a recent magazine article by S. J. Holmes and C. M. Doud on "The Approaching Extinction of the Mayflower Descendants," and your editorial of Feb. 8 thereon entitled "The Mayflower Strain," dissenting somewhat from the views of their article. Messrs. Holmes and Doud have arrived at conclusions which are erroneous, because they have based their assumptions on far too narrow and selected a field of data. More nearly correct are the general conclusions of your editorial (based on general observations) which claims the old New England stock yet survives to an appreciable extent in the present American race, and still yields an influence much greater than its proportionate percentage of the whole population."

For 20 years the writer has made a special study of the early history and colonial families of New England and has compiled genealogies of several of these families carried down to the present time, with records of descendants now scattered all over the United States. He has also secured statistics as to the increase in numbers and the diffusion of the old New England stock throughout the country, and as to the continual decrease of its percentage in the total population of the whole nation, due to its falling birth rate in the last two generations and to the great influx since the Civil War of foreign immigrants of higher fecundity."

Between 1620 and 1643 about 25,000 English immigrants came to New England, of whom over 20,000 arrived between 1630 and 1640. After 1643 general immigration into New England practically ceased until after 1790 except for about 8000 Scotch-Irish immigrants who came here between 1715 and 1750. The total population of New England in 1650 was about 73,000. Statistics compiled from several thousand families in a hundred genealogies of New England families and from various colonial censuses show that this old stock doubled in population about every 25 years. From this data are derived the following figures:

Year	Population of New England	Stock
1650	73,000	33,000
1678	125,000	66,000
1706	225,000	125,000
1734	325,000	225,000
1762	525,000	325,000
1790	1,125,000	525,000

(The figures of 1734 and 1762 are a little more than doubled, mainly on account of the Scotch-Irish immigration 1715-50.)

The United States census of 1790 shows the population of the New England States to be about 1,009,000, but at that time there were living elsewhere in the United States, mainly in New York, New Jersey and Pennsylvania, at least 115,000 persons of New England origin. So of the about 4,000,000 total population of the United States in 1790, about 1,125,000, or about 28 per cent, were of the old New England stock. After 1790 this stock continued to double about every 25 years down to about 1845, after which time a constantly increasing fall in its birth rate caused about 40 years to elapse before another doubling of its population occurred about 1885."

Since then the birth rate has fallen still more, so that now in 1919, after 34 years, the population of this stock has increased less than 25 per cent over what it was in 1885."

The United States censuses beginning in 1790, immigration statistics, and the preceding figures on the increase of New England stock show how the latter has steadily decreased in its percentage in the total population of the country:

Year	Total pop.	N. E. stock	P. C.
1790	4,000,000	1,125,000	28
1845	20,000,000	2,250,000	25
1885	55,000,000	9,000,000	16
1919	106,000,000	11,000,000	10 1/2

IMMIGRATION TO THE UNITED STATES

Year	Estimated	Population
1790-1818	(Estimated)	250,000
1818-1845		1,000,000
1845-1885		11,000,000
1885-1919		21,000,000

"In this estimate is included the 80,000 population acquired by the Louisiana Purchase in 1803."

During the period 1650-1845, when the population doubled by reproduc-

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(No. 336)

tion about every 25 years, statistics of several thousand families show that the average couple had from seven to eight children, of whom an average of nearly two died in infancy or later unmarried, the infant mortality being fairly high."

An examination of several thousand completed families in genealogies of New England stock where the parents were married between 1850 and 1910 shows an average birth rate of 2.92 a family. These families were not picked, but taken complete in each generation, and embraced families of all degrees, wealthy and poor, cultured and uncultured, of all kinds of occupations and professions, living on farms, in small towns, and in great cities, in all parts of the United States. This wide scope of investigation results in a much better showing of the present fertility of the stock than in the table of 73 selected families where the parents married after 1850, given by Messrs. Holmes and Doud, in which the average of children is but 2.04."

This old New England stock continues remarkably pure, records of thousands of its descendants all over the country to the present time, showing that they still largely marry among themselves or with British stock of English, Scotch, Scotch-Irish, or Welsh descent. Marriage with persons of Irish, German, Slavic, or Latin descent is infrequent."

Regarding the "Mayflower descendants," the same principles of increase, diffusion, and recent decline in fertility apply to them as to the rest of the New England stock. While the Mayflower brought but 101 passengers, of whom 50 soon died, by exceptional temporary fertility this stock had increased by 1650 to at least 270 living souls that can be accounted for. Using the previous proportions of increase, the following results appear:

Year	Mayflower descendants
1650	500
1678	750
1706	1,000
1734	1,250
1762	1,500
1790	1,750
1818	2,000
1845	2,250
1885	2,500
1919	2,750

With 55,000 descendants of the 101 passengers of the Mayflower now (1919) living, if an average birth rate of 2.92 or even 2.5 a family continues to be sustained, the strain can probably maintain its present numbers. Also the same birth rate will sustain to its present strength of about 11,000,000 the rest of the old New England stock, now spread all over the country, although its percentage in the total population must continue to decline below the present 10.5 per cent, owing to past and future immigration of foreigners of greater fertility. (Signed) J. GARDNER BARTLETT, Boston, Massachusetts."

NEW ZEALAND'S WAR RECORD

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

from its Australasian News Office

WELLINGTON, N. Z.—With a population of about 1,100,000 persons, New Zealand had placed more than 112,000 men in khaki before the armistice was declared, and of these 95,822 had been dispatched overseas. New Zealand troops occupied Samoa in August, 1914, and held it unchallenged. Among the most picturesque troops in New Zealand's army were the drafts of Maori soldiers. The Maoris are the original inhabitants of New Zealand and are probably the most intelligent native race in the world. Rarotonga and Niue Island also sent contingents to assist in the restoration of liberty in Europe. Although New Zealand introduced conscription toward the close of the war, the patriotism of her sons made the proportion of conscripted men remarkably small."

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KIND OF AIRPLANE COMMERCE NEEDS

Assistant Postmaster-General of
United States Points Out the
Shortcomings of Machines

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York.—The kind of aeroplane required to meet the needs of the Post Office Department and of commerce generally was described in a recent speech before the Aircraft Manufacturers Association by Otto Praeger, Assistant Postmaster-General of the United States."

This craft, said Mr. Praeger, would not give extraordinary speed, and other non-essential qualities, at the expense of stability, carrying capacity, or strength of construction. It ought to be free from effects which develop in the air, and it ought to be able to land in a city lot in the heart of the town, instead of on a large field outside. It will have to be one of two things: a ship that will have overcome the troubles which force landings, or one that will come down into any kind of territory to enable the readjustment of such troubles."

When such a ship is developed, said Mr. Praeger, adding in parenthesis that the man who does not believe that such a ship will come in a very short time has no place in aviation, then "you will have a machine which will command a market beside which all government aircraft contracts will pale into insignificance," added Mr. Praeger."

"Another thing, the crude descent of a machine, gliding into a field at the terrific speed of 60 miles or more an hour, and springing like a quarter horse another 1000 feet as the wheels touch ground, is a fatal obstacle to commercial utilization of the aeroplane. Until you get a machine of rational landing possibilities, the Post Office Department will continue its program of salvaging the best and most adaptable of the army and navy aviation material. You must realize that under such a program our operations naturally will be restricted and therefore upon the rapidity of the progress that you make toward developing a practical commercial plane depends the rapidity of the development not only of the aerial mail but of all aviation."

PREMIER'S SECRETARY

MR. BORAH DEFENDS
MONROE DOCTRINEIdaho Senator, in Urging an
Amendment to the League of
Nations Constitution, Seeks
Safeguard by an AgreementSpecial to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—Considerable confusion and difference of opinion exists, even among statesmen of international reputation, as to whether or not the constitution of the League of Nations or any agreement existing under it provide for or assume the inviolability of the Monroe Doctrine as the cornerstone of United States foreign policy. William E. Borah, Senator from Idaho, addressed on Wednesday a letter to former President Taft, in which this question is discussed, and in which Mr. Taft is reminded that in the Arbitration Convention of the Hague Conference of 1907 there was embodied an express proviso safeguarding the Monroe Doctrine.

Inasmuch as the constitution of the league is only provisional, and several nations have reserved the right to propose amendments, Senator Borah urged that Mr. Taft and other advocates of the league take steps to have embodied in the constitution a reservation similar to that insisted on by American statesmen in The Hague Conference.

It is evident now that much of the opposition to the league will center around the point which Senator Borah raises. Mr. Taft is quoted as saying that the League of Nations "saves the Monroe Doctrine," whereas Mr. Aranha, the Brazilian diplomatist, has asserted that the Monroe Doctrine "is destroyed by the new league."

Senator Borah said in part:

"I have conversed with a number of lawyers in this country, most of whom agree that the league and the Monroe Doctrine cannot exist together, and all with whom I have spoken agree that the matter is left in great doubt. League journals in this country take opposite views of the question. The proposition which I submit to you is why should so grave a matter be left in doubt when three lines added to the constitution excepting this important policy of ours from the jurisdiction of the league will place the whole subject beyond contention or cavil.

Test Is Proposed

"If the advocates of the league in the United States want to preserve the Monroe Doctrine, will they offer any objection to writing in this proposed constitution an exception or reservation clause which will preserve it beyond question. If they are not willing to make the exception clear, are we not entitled to presume that they are willing to see the Monroe Doctrine sacrificed? If England, Japan, France and Italy do not want to destroy the Monroe Doctrine, they will readily consent to the reservation. If they do not consent, it will be sufficient proof to all that they wish to destroy it and believe that this league constitution accomplishes that fact—a sufficient justification to warrant the American people in insisting upon unmistakable language to preserve it."

Senator Borah points out that Elihu Root, Senator Lodge and Senator Knox, at that time Secretary of State, realized the necessity of having incorporated in the Hague convention of 1907 a provision that nothing therein contained should be construed as requiring the United States to depart from its policy of avoiding entangling alliances, and exempting the Monroe Doctrine.

"I am told," the letter said, "by those who were in public life at the time, that it met with your indorsement. Most of all, it was insisted upon by Theodore Roosevelt, who always stood dauntless against every infringement of American rights and for the full preservation of American principles.

Says Way Is Open

"Now the Hague convention has been swept aside for a more drastic organization, with vastly increased jurisdiction and greater powers. If it was deemed necessary and wise to have this reservation in the Hague convention, how can it be contended that it is not equally necessary and wise to have this reservation in this proposed constitution of the League of Nations?"

"It must be remembered, too, that this constitution is only a proposed constitution. Mr. Clemenceau stated specifically to Mr. Hughes that amendments would be offered, and that opportunity would be given to all who desired to offer amendments. Italy gave official notice that she would have amendments to offer. Japan did the same. It will not, therefore, delay consideration a single hour for the United States to offer an amendment. If all parties concerned desire that it shall be reserved, it will not even lead to discussion.

"The question I submit to you, therefore, is this: Will you and other friends and advocates of the League indorse an exception or reservation clause to be attached to this proposed constitution in the language of the reservation attached to the Hague convention of 1907?"

PSYCHOLOGY TESTS
FOR SCHOOLS URGEDSpecial to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—An "unusual opportunity" is the term applied by Philander P. Claxton, United States Commissioner of Education, to what many feel is but another effort of the organized medical forces of this country to impose their methods upon the people regardless of whether those thus placed under surveillance wish for such jurisdiction to be exercised over them or not.

The "opportunity" spoken of by Mr.

Claxton is explained by him in a letter to a city public school superintendent as having reference to the fact that two or three hundred men who have for several months been working in the psychology division of the army are now about to be discharged, and that, therefore, they are available as "directors of departments of psychology and efficiency, for such purposes as measuring results of teaching and establishing standards to be attained in the several school studies, applying mental tests and discovering mental aptitudes of pupils, discovering defective children and children of superior intelligence, and investigating various other vital questions necessary to establish an intelligent basis for promotions, class organization, and special schools."

CANADA'S NEED OF
READJUSTED TRADESpecial to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Canadian News Office

MONTREAL, Quebec.—A warning against people who are always talking of pulling down existing institutions and constitutions while they have no constructive program to offer, was uttered by the Hon. A. K. Maclean, M. P., a minister of the Dominion Government, in addressing the Imperial Order of the Sons of the Empire, in Montreal. Mr. Maclean said that the constitution and traditions of the British Empire had given to the world the best example of a democratic government with free institutions. This had been brought to its fullness by a process of gradual evolution and it had been so plastic that it was susceptible of improvement and amendment in such a way as to avert trouble in times of national crisis. As these same principles and traditions had been brought to this continent when the Americans seceded, and had been developed in the United States, it meant that the Anglo-Saxon people were the embodiment of the greatest and freest constitutional system that the world could show.

In other countries, said Mr. Maclean, there was need of actual reconstruction, but in Canada it was the readjustment of commerce and the question of unemployment—closely related to each other—which presented the chief problem; "but," said Mr. Maclean, "with the same spirit of self-sacrifice as was evinced during the war, we shall overcome our difficulties, and in a few months this country will release a development which has not hitherto been experienced in our history, and by rapid strides of our trade and population we shall add to the great name which has been gained for Canada by recent war efforts."

LOWELL CENTENARY
OBSERVANCE OPENSSpecial to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York.—The opening feature of the four-day celebration of the James Russell Lowell centenary in this city was a reception to American and British men of letters given by Nicholas Murray Butler, president of Columbia University, and Mrs. Butler, at their home on the university campus, on Wednesday evening.

John Galsworthy, Alfred Noyes, Prof. Stephen Leacock and Percy Mackaye were among the guests, representing England, Canada, and the United States; also James Ford Rhodes, Prof. William M. Sloane, chancellor of the American Academy of Arts and Letters; Sir Robert Falconer, Rear Admiral Usher of the United States Navy, and Brigadier-General Kenyon of the British Army. A number of other members of the British High Commission, including Sir Henry Babington Smith and the Hon. H. Y. Braddon of Australia, were also present.

INTERFERENCE WITH
AUTHORITIES REFUSEDSpecial to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Boston News Office

BOSTON, Massachusetts.—An effort on the part of 299 women strikers from the Lawrence (Massachusetts) textile mills to present personally to the Governor of Massachusetts a plea for an investigation of their charges of police persecution, resulted in failure, the Governor declining to see the delegation and refusing to interfere with the city authorities of Lawrence. In a statement issued to the strikers the Governor said:

"The result which you will secure from the great war and from your residence in America will be exactly what you desire to make it. The highest places in Massachusetts are open to those whom you represent, and have often been held in the past by representatives of those who have come here to engage in our industrial life. It is my desire that each resident of Massachusetts should have the equal protection of the laws and be supported to the extent of the power of this Commonwealth in his rights to pursue a lawful occupation. I trust that you will cooperate with the duly constituted authorities of the city, State and nation to this end."

MAINE'S GOVERNOR
URGES BUILDING

AUGUSTA, Maine.—In a special message to the Maine Legislature, Governor Milliken recommended a constitutional amendment that would permit the issuing of highway bonds to the amount of at least \$10,000,000 for the reconstruction of roads and bridges. The Governor also urges that an appropriation be made to cover the expenses of an investigation of all undeveloped water powers in the State. The construction of a memorial bridge across the Piscataqua River, between Kittery, Maine, and Portsmouth, New Hampshire, also is recommended as a means of honoring the soldiers from Maine who fought in the great war.

FRENCH FEMINIST
PARTY IS STRONGProfessor Berthélemy Says
Majority of French Women
Understand Well Duties That
Go With Right to VoteSpecial to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Paris News Office

PARIS, France.—The triumph in England of what before the war was rather scoffingly termed "feminism," with the 7,000,000 voters who have just taken part in the general election, has caused quite a stir in France, where women have not as yet succeeded in gaining that electoral equality which they so persistently demand. Yet the feminist party in France is very strong, and numbers amongst its adherents not only women who have given proofs of their intellectual and moral value, but also many men, occupying widely different positions in life, and belonging to the élite of the nation.

Thus the cause of feminism has no more ardent supporter than M. H. Berthélemy, the eminent professor at the Law Faculty of Paris, who is the highest authority on legal questions in France. M. Berthélemy has always been strongly in favor of votes for women, for he considers, very logically, that "universal suffrage" will only be truly universal when women are allowed to participate in the government of the country.

Women's High Moral Ideals

M. Berthélemy, it must be said, possesses a very fine opinion of his feminine compatriots, which opinion has been splendidly justified by their conduct during the war. He does not hesitate to declare that he considers the feminine element in France far superior to the masculine, for, as women possess a higher moral ideal than men, their social value is also superior. In order to prove the truth of this argument, Professor Berthélemy affirms that throughout history all the prosperous civilizations have been those which granted to women a large place in their constitution, whereas those nations which have systematically opposed the emancipation of women have remained in a state of moral and economic stagnation.

To a representative of The Christian Science Monitor who asked him his views on this subject, which is quite in "the order of the day," to use a French parliamentary expression, Professor Berthélemy unhesitatingly replied:

"The rôle of women in society is a preponderant one. One must not judge French women, as so many are apt to do, from a certain frivolous category of womanhood to be found more especially in our large cities, and who unfortunately far too often avoid their social responsibilities, whilst they seem to a considerable extent to lack that old-fashioned French vertu, common sense. The women of our large cities and so-called society women will probably not perform their civic duties with great conviction; in fact, one may safely predict that many will neglect them altogether. These will, however, be an unimportant minority. "The great majority of the feminine population of the country is, happily, composed of women belonging to the middle and lower classes, of working women, of those "paysannes" and "ouvrières" which are the strength of the nation. These latter understand full well the duties they will be obliged to assume with the right to vote, for they are confronted every day with the material necessities of life, and consequently possess a sane and just conception of their needs and of things in general, as well as a practical idea of the exactions of their domestic life and of the economic conditions of existence."

They Are Free From Demagogy

"We may, therefore, feel assured," continued M. Berthélemy with conviction, "that they will be both reasonable and useful and free from all suspicious demagogy. They will not take 'politics' into consideration, and the women of our French countryside, as well as those of the suburbs of our great industrial centers, will vote, one might almost say, dispassionately, animated by the sole desire of at last obtaining their rightful demands. It is also quite probable that their vote will be more fruitful in results than that of the men. Whilst the latter are absorbed by their daily work, women, on the contrary, by the very nature of their occupations, do not cease from morning till night to apply sound, practical common sense to the least of their actions. Moreover, one must not forget that in the lower classes the intelligence of women is far more developed than that of men, whilst their general ideas have a far wider range."

M. Berthélemy added that, although he could not affirm that "votes for women will ameliorate the destinies of France," he is, nevertheless, convinced that the country will not lose by granting women the electoral liberty they demand.

"There is," he said in conclusion, "no reason why women should not fulfill the functions of deputy quite satisfactorily, since their capacities are at least equal if not superior to those of men. Nevertheless, I am absolutely opposed to women being allowed to vote before they are 25, or even 30, years of age."

No doubt many particularly ardent but youthful suffragettes will protest against being thus excluded from having their "say" in the direction of France until they have reached what Professor Berthélemy believes to be the age of reason, yet their wrath may be propitiated to some extent by the knowledge that the eminent French professor stands for absolute equality and justice between the sexes, as he advocates that the above-mentioned age limit should also be applicable to all male voters!

BUILDING TRADES
LEADERS CONFERDepartment Heads, Employers
and Workers Meet in Wash-
ington and Discuss SituationSpecial to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—The entire building situation was discussed at a lengthy conference in Washington on Wednesday in the office of the Secretary of War, attended by the Secretary of Labor and representatives of employers and employees. No definite decision was reached, and the members of the employers' association and of the unions who had come from New York returned to see what could be done locally to improve conditions.

The laborers insist upon higher wages, and the builders and, back of them, the capitalists, hesitate to enter upon any extensive building program with such an additional charge upon their expenses. All building materials continue high, and the total cost, therefore, is so great as to dull initiative. It is like other kinds of business which are hesitating. It is agreed that production is necessary, but its cost is so high that every one is reluctant to undertake more than is necessary, lest there may be a lowering of prices and he be caught with an expensive undertaking on his hands which he can only put through at a loss.

The center of the building difficulties has again shifted to New York, and efforts will be made to settle them there on the basis discussed at the Washington conference. If adjustment fails, representatives will return for a further conference next Monday.

HOUSING PROBLEMS
IN THE DOMINIONSpecial to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Canadian News Office

MONTREAL, Quebec.—The Hon. Médéric Martin, Mayor of Montreal, has requested the City Council to approach the Quebec Government with a view of securing a share of the funds which are available for the erection of workmen's dwellings. "I beg to call your attention," says the Mayor, "to the fact that the provincial government will probably have at its disposal several millions of dollars to be applied to the erection of workmen's dwellings in the different cities and towns of the Province. I am taking the necessary steps in order that this city of Montreal may obtain its fair share of the amount which will be allotted to the Province of Quebec, and I have no doubt that my efforts will be crowned with success." Mayor Martin suggests that the city clerk should be instructed to have a list prepared of all vacant lots belonging to the corporation of Montreal, to see if comfortable dwellings could be erected thereon, and resold to the workmen on easy terms.

Builders Optimistic of the Future

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Canadian News Office

MONTREAL, Quebec.—The Montreal Builders Exchange has been converted into a wider and more comprehensive body, to be known in future as the Montreal Association of the Canadian Building and Construction Industries. The new association, while fulfilling all the functions of its predecessor, will now have a wider scope, taking in three main sections of the industry, namely, general contractors, or contracting engineers; separate or sub-trade contractors; and, supply houses, manufacturers, producers of building materials, and in this way it is believed that it will attract a wider membership.

The retiring president of the Builders Exchange, Mr. J. P. Anglin, speaking at the annual meeting, reported that in the 41 chief cities of Canada the total business recorded was \$28,000,000 for 1918, as against \$24,000,000 in 1917. As to what might be expected in 1919, Mr. Anglin said it would be unsafe to prophesy, as there was nothing sufficiently definite on which to base any summing up of the situation. Personally he was very optimistic of the future, especially of the next two or three years.

LABOR SITUATION IN TORONTO

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Canadian News Office

TORONTO, Ontario.—The seriousness of the labor situation in Toronto, as far as the shipbuilding industry is concerned, was made evident at a meeting of members of the Board of Control, representatives of the Board of Trade and the various shipbuilding concerns. Owing to the decision of the Dominion Government to build a fleet of vessels, a representative of Polson's Iron Works said his firm had lost a contract from Norwegian interests amounting to \$6,650,000, and though the government has since awarded contracts for \$52,000,000 worth of vessels and "we have repeatedly endeavored to get the government to give us contracts to replace the ones they made us cancel, we have thus far had no success." The firm had paid out for wages during the last two years nearly \$3,000,000 and since 1917 had employed on an average 1250 workmen, built and delivered 12 steel trawlers, three ocean-going cargo ships, and were working on seven more cargo ships at the end of 1918. Representatives of the Dominion Shipbuilding Company and the Toronto Shipbuilding Company also urged the adoption of some plan to assist the industry over the period of depression by securing orders for vessels. It was finally decided to send a big deputation to Ottawa to present the situation to the Cabinet, in an endeavor to prevent the closing of these great concerns which give employment to several thousand men.

UNION OF SMALL
PACKERS SOUGHTCooperative Organization by In-
dependents Proposed to Pro-
mote Sales in Europe—Plans
Are Being ConsideredSpecial to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Western News Office

CHICAGO, Illinois.—Acting in cooperation with F. S. Snyder of Boston, Massachusetts, head of the meat division of the United States Food Administration, about 50 small packers of the United States met here on Wednesday and considered steps for the organization of a corporation under the Webb-Pomerene Act for the purpose of handling an export business. Twenty-six of the packers certified their willingness to enter a combination on a basis of shares of \$5000 each.

A committee report, which recommended a corporation with shares of \$10,000 each, was opposed by some of the smaller packers, who did not feel that they could enter on that basis, and the committee was instructed to report today, conforming more nearly to the wishes expressed in the meeting, when the organization plan is expected to be worked out.

The meeting was opened by Mr. Snyder, who reviewed the situation in Europe, and advised the small packers that if they expected to have a proper outlet for their products in the European market after the Food Administration ceases to control the situation they should at once organize under the Webb-Pomerene Act and get their agents into Europe. The large packers, it was pointed out, now have their own agencies in Europe.

The plan of the small packers, as first outlined, was to organize a selling agency of Class A packers, with each institution contributing \$10,000, to be disbursed by the governing body of the corporation as needed in handling the trade. The packers' products were to be handled under their own brands and as individual sales, on their own merits, and under the guarantee of the individual firm. Great Britain was to be eliminated from the program at present, and attention was to be given to other countries. Discussions on the plan outlined showed that there was considerable variance of opinion among the packers.

The maintenance of individual brands for export purposes was opposed by Oscar F. Mayer, of the Oscar F. Mayer & Brothers Company of Chicago, who favored a standardization of brands, and a strong corporation. Individual brands, he said, would make it difficult to maintain prices. If there was not a strong central organization with the power to maintain prices on the exports, there was not much use of organizing at all. With individual brands and a selling agency, as proposed by some, without authority, there would be price violations which would vitiate the power of the organization.

Opposition to the organization on a basis of \$10,000 subscriptions to stock by each concern was voiced by N. O. Newcomb of Cleveland, representing the Lake Erie Provision Company, who said it would shut out the small fellow. Other representatives of the small packers wanted to close the door against any who had not been exporters heretofore. Mr. Snyder advised against the closing of the door to the packer who had not done an export business, if he was willing to come in on a reasonable basis.

Mr. Snyder was of the opinion that a large amount of money was not needed to form a selling agency in Europe that would meet the needs of the small packers. He thought 40 or 50 packers might form an agency by each contributing enough each month to cover the necessary expenses. Some of the smaller packers wanted representation on the basis of the capital invested in each concern.

Mr. Armour's View

Packer Disapproves of Proposed Com-
modity RestrictionsSpecial to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Western News Office

CHICAGO, Illinois.—The following statement has been issued by J. Ogden Armour, president of Armour & Co., one of the large meat-packing concerns of the United States, regarding the letter from Herbert C. Hoover, Food Administrator, to President Wilson, published in the newspapers of Wednesday:

"In view of the tremendous burdens

Pineapple
Desserts—2c

The bottle in each package of pineapple Jiffy-Jell contains all the rich essence from half a ripe pineapple. The dessert has a wealth of this exquisite flavor, and a package serves six people for 12½ cents.

Don't you think you owe to yourself a trial of this new-type gelatine dainty?

Jiffy-Jell

10 Flavors, at Your Grocer's
2 Packages for 25 Cents

RESTRICTION OF
BILLBOARD URGEDPublic Hearing on the Various
Bills Before Legislature Pro-
viding for RegulationSpecial to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Boston News Office

BOSTON, Massachusetts.—Active consideration of legal steps to restrict billboard advertising in this state has been begun by the Legislature. The Legal Affairs Committee has several proposed laws before it as a result of the amendment to the state constitution adopted at the polls last November empowering the Legislature to take action.

At a public hearing on these bills on Wednesday, Prescott F. Hall, representing the Brookline Town Improvement Association, declared: "The United States is the farthest behind in the regulation of unsightly signs. We should have laws against things which offend the vision. There has been existing a very wrong belief that the owner of property may do whatever he pleases with it; that he may put his lands to any use at all that will bring him revenue. In Brookline many persons have been diverted from buying property because of the unsightly signs, against the erection of which there is no guarantee."

The ridiculousness of the State's appropriating money for constructing splendid motoring roads through the country while permitting the roadside scenery to be disfigured by great signs painted in glaring colors was emphasized by Judge Robert Walcott of Cambridge.

One bill under consideration proposes that all such advertising be prohibited within 300 feet of a public building, memorial, public way, park, playground, or other public property, and that no sign be attached to any building unless it is related to some business carried on in the building. Another plan is for the Legislature to confer upon the various cities and towns power to deal with the regulating or restriction of billboards.

HELPING SOLDIER FARMERS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Canadian News Office

WINNIPEG, Manitoba.—"Expropriation of all parcels of lands over one section in area owned by farmers, speculators and others not working the same is projected by the federal government in order to give the returned men a square deal on the land settlement question," said Maj. R. J. Shore, head of the Soldiers Land Settlement Board, in an interview. "Under the new scheme," he continued, "a soldier may purchase land up to the value of \$5000 free from interest for two years and the government will finance the men if they prove that they are experienced farmers. They can raise a further loan of \$1500 for stocking and equipping the farms and a further loan of \$1000 for buildings. When a farm is bought by a returned man in this manner, the government will break 50 acres, if the amount is not already broken, and this with the loans will give the soldiers a great start toward becoming owners of successful and paying farms. There will be no restrictions on the locations of the farm desired by the soldiers. Inexperienced men will be given a course in agriculture in practical conditions in order to fit them for running a modern farm."

DEVELOPING NEWFOUNDLAND

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Canadian News Office

ST. JOHN'S, Newfoundland.—With a view to developing further Newfoundland's trade in codfish with Italy, Portugal and Spain, the Hon. W. F. Coaker, a member of the Dominion's government and head of the Fishermen's Protective Union, has sailed for Europe. Mr. Coaker will study the conditions and methods of the fish trade in the Latin countries, and it is expected that on his return an agent of the Fishermen's Protective Union will be sent to Italy and remain there to supervise the sale and distribution of Newfoundland fish in that country, Spain, Portugal, and Greece. During the past few weeks there has been considerable improvement in European fish market conditions, and it is believed that Newfoundland, which has already built up a fish trade of importance with Spain and Portugal, will be able in the future to extend that trade.

HANAN

"Here, there and everywhere" are to be found contented, long-time Hanan shoe customers.

Which would seem to indicate that the famed constructive skill of Hanan designers and craftsmen is matched by the intelligent store service of Hanan salesfolk.

NEW YORK
BROOKLYN
PHILADELPHIA
BOSTON
BUFFALO

CHICAGO
PITTSBURGH
CLEVELAND
MILWAUKEE
ST. LOUIS

Good Shoes are an Economy

MEDICAL BILLS IN CALIFORNIA

Over 25 Measures Affecting Duties and Powers of Health Officers Introduced During First Half of Session of Legislature

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast News Office

SACRAMENTO, California—More than 25 separate measures affecting the powers and duties of health officers have been introduced in the first half of the present session of the California Legislature. Included among these are bills calling for the establishment of new medical institutions, the appropriation of funds for medical investigations, the dissemination of information on matters of disease, the establishment of a department of public health, and a great extension of the powers and duties of the State Board of Health in areas in which that organization has not heretofore exercised authority.

The Legislature is now having a recess between the first and second halves of the present session, and it is during this recess that the people have an opportunity to study the legislation that has been introduced during the first half, and to make known to their assemblymen and senators their wishes with reference to certain bills. The Legislature reconvenes for the second half of the session on Feb. 24.

Child Hygiene Bureau

It is proposed, for example, to establish a bureau of child hygiene to be under the control of the State Board of Health. This bureau says the bill, "shall have power to investigate conditions affecting the health of the children of the State and to disseminate educational information relating thereto."

Another institution that it is proposed to establish is a so-called psychopathic hospital for the following purposes, in the language of the bill, "The study of abnormal mental states, their nature, causes, results, treatment and prevention; education regarding such abnormal mental states; the dissemination of knowledge of such matters."

Research Work Fund

Still another bill would appropriate \$200,000 for the establishment and maintenance of a bureau of tuberculosis under the direction of the State Board of Health, while the sum of \$30,000 is appropriated, in another measure, "to conduct experimental and research work for the purpose of ascertaining and making known the best and most effective method of curbing and stamping out the influenza." This bill advocates also that a special study shall be made as to the effect of serums and of the wearing of gauze masks. The sum of \$55,000 is asked for "the support of the State Board of Health in the control of contagious diseases during the seventy-first and seventy-second fiscal years."

Other extensions of medical service found in the proposed laws include "the establishment and maintenance of places of quarantine or isolation where persons affected with contagious or infectious diseases may be quarantined or isolated;" and an appropriation for providing physicians and nurses for the Woman's Relief Corps Home.

County Plumbing Board

Other bills if passed would give the State Board of Health power to determine who shall engage in the occupations of plumbing and painting, and how to engage in such occupations. "The State Board of Health," says one bill, "is authorized and empowered to make, enforce and repeal rules and regulations governing plumbing, draining, sewerage, and ventilation of all buildings in the State, and to establish and maintain minimum standards of plumbing, which rules and regulations shall have the force and effect of law." The State Board of Health is, by this bill, directed to appoint a county plumbing board for each of the 58 counties in the State, and one of the members of each of these boards is to be a regularly licensed and practicing physician.

Another bill would give the State Board of Health power to make it necessary for any person or corporation wishing to engage in the business of canning tomatoes to obtain a license for that purpose from the State Board of Health, and it is made the duty of the State Board of Health to appoint inspectors to watch the whole tomato canning industry of the State and determine whether the output and conditions of the canneries are up to standard.

Another bill makes it unlawful for anyone to engage in the occupation of painter until he shall have obtained from the State Board of Health a license authorizing him to carry on such business or perform such labor. The term, "painter," is made to include those who paint, paper, tint, calcimine, varnish, or grain walls or structures. In order to obtain a license to do this kind of work the applicant must pay to the State Board of Health a fee of \$25 a year.

Nebraska Measure Opposed

Pressure Being Brought to Defeat Medical Bill in Lower House

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

LINCOLN, Nebraska—In spite of the fact that the state Senate has passed a bill which would subject every child in attendance upon the public schools to a physical examination, considerable opposition is being brought to bear to defeat in the lower house what many persons believe to be an unwarranted intrusion on private rights.

The bill sets out that it shall be the duty of every teacher engaged in

teaching in the public schools of Nebraska, separately and carefully to test and examine every child under his jurisdiction to ascertain if such child is affected with certain alleged difficulties, provision being made for possible medical attendance, if such be deemed necessary.

The state Board of Health is given power to prescribe rules for making such tests, and is required to furnish to boards of education and boards of trustees of school districts rules of introduction, test cards, blanks, and other appliances for carrying out the purposes of the act.

It is made the duty of the boards of education to enforce the act, and they are also authorized to employ regularly licensed physicians to make the required tests, in which case the teacher is relieved of the duty.

Proposed Measure in Oregon Killed

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast News Office

SALFEM, Oregon—A plan promoted by Dr. A. C. Seelye, state health officer, and other physicians to obtain sanction of the Oregon Legislature for an alleged reorganization of the State Health Department has failed by action of the Joint Ways and Means Committee of the Legislature, which has declined to give its sanction to the plan, or to appropriate for the purpose \$95,225 of the public funds. Instead, the committee cut the proposed appropriation to \$24,000 for the next biennium, which is identical with the sum allowed the Health Department by the last Legislature.

"Functions of a Health Department"

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

CHICAGO, Illinois—"It has been said that 60 per cent of the functions of a department of health are publicity and education and 40 per cent enforcement of health laws," says the annual report of the department of health of the city of Chicago, issued by Dr. John Dill Robertson, commissioner of health.

The functions of the department, the report continues, are to "enforce existing laws for his (the citizen's) protection, to recommend to the City Council and the state Legislature necessary amendments and new laws, and, at the same time, to carry on a campaign of publicity and education, so that the citizens of the community may not only become informed on general sanitation but may have a knowledge of hygiene necessary for their protection in the home."

South Dakota Health Council Bill

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

PIERRE, South Dakota—A bill has been introduced in the House providing for a public health council with full powers of inspection for health purposes in the State. There is a provision that the religious doctrines of anyone shall be respected in such work.

Health Officers in Ohio Proposed

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

COLUMBUS, Ohio—A hard fight in the General Assembly of this State is in prospect over the Hughes bill which would place all sections of Ohio under supervision of full-time, salaried health officers. The bill was drawn by the State Department of Public Health, and has the endorsement also of the Governor of Ohio and of the commission which was appointed to make a study of sickness prevention and old-age insurance.

Questionnaires Sent to Public Schools

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern News Office

BIRMINGHAM, Alabama—Although, so far as is known, there is absolutely no legal sanction for such action, questionnaires have been issued under the Alabama State Board of Health and are being mailed to public school authorities of the State, together with instructions as to weighing and measuring the pupils.

These questionnaires are to be answered by the pupils and it is understood that when the cards are returned medical advice is to be sent out for those who are considered, from the data thus collected, to show weaknesses of any kind.

HOMECOMING ORDERS FOR 26th DIVISION

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—The twenty-sixth division, New England troops, has received orders to prepare to come home. According to explanations given to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor, at the War Department, this order will be followed in due course by another fixing the date of sailing. Based upon the experience with other units that have come home, the time for the sailing of the twenty-sixth may be placed about eight weeks hence, or, approximately, April 15.

Statement From General Pershing

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

BOSTON, Massachusetts—A cable message received by Alvan T. Fuller, member of the United States House of Representatives from Massachusetts, from General Pershing, in reply to a request sent by him for some definite information regarding the date of sailing of the twenty-sixth division, New England troops, states that the date of sailing depends entirely on the availability of shipping. The message adds that, according to present plans, the division in question will sail the first part of April.

WET MEASURE PROPOSED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

ALBANY, New York—It is reported that the wets are preparing for presentation in the Legislature of a bill said to define an intoxicating beverage as liquor containing more than 10 per cent of alcohol.

PRESIDENT WILL ASK FOR SUPPORT

Address to Be Delivered Upon Arrival in Boston Expected to Outline Defense of the League of Nations Charter

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Announcement was made at the White House on Wednesday that the address of the President in Boston undoubtedly will be an appeal to the country for an endorsement of the League of Nations constitution. It is expected that the major portion of the address will be devoted to this subject.

It is doubtful whether the President will enter upon a technical and detailed discussion of the articles of the constitution. His message will be rather intended to rouse the American people to a realization of their responsibility at this critical hour in the history of the world. Americanism is to be laid before them in a new light, an Americanism that is so big that it is impossible to be selfish in its application to the world, especially as the civilized world already knows full well that the United States entered the war, made whatever sacrifices were made before the armistice that was possible to make, and was ready to place its all in the balance for the selfish purpose of bringing about conditions that would preclude future wars.

The President will show his countrymen that the opportunity is here to spread over all the earth the beneficence of its own doctrine of unselfishness and helpfulness for all mankind, and the country is to be told in effect that if this nation, the one whose President has brought about this tentative agreement, fails to back him, it will have to bear the responsibility of failing to meet the great emergency that now confronts the race of men.

Plans Under Way

Preparations for Reception of President—Stores to Close

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

BOSTON, Massachusetts—Plans for the visit of President Wilson in this city upon his arrival from France, probably on Monday next, and for the delivery of what is regarded as his first explanatory address relative to the League of Nations to the people of the United States, were still further perfected on Wednesday, although subject to the approval of the President by wireless.

In the absence of any word on the subject from the steamer George Washington, on which the President is returning to the United States, Mayor A. J. Peters of this city, who is in full charge of the arrangements, consulted on Wednesday with Rudolph Foster, assistant executive secretary of the White House staff, who came from Washington to aid in the preliminary arrangements. Mr. Foster will be followed on Friday by Joseph P. Tumulty, secretary to the President, who will probably bring many of the bills recently passed by Congress, but which await the signature of the President before becoming laws. Among these bills is the general appropriation bill of \$6,000,000,000, the largest ever adopted by the Congress of the United States.

Unless President Wilson sees fit to alter the schedule, it is planned that if the George Washington arrives in Massachusetts Bay on Sunday afternoon or evening, she shall remain in the lower harbor until sunrise the following morning, and reach her dock at high water a few hours later.

It is possible that Mr. Tumulty may go down the harbor late on Sunday afternoon or in the evening and board the George Washington with some of the presidential mail and other documents, together with a tentative plan for the President's entertainment in Boston on the following day and his departure for Washington late on Monday evening.

Immediately upon the arrival of the George Washington at the spacious Commonwealth Pier in South Boston, the state and city officials and a delegation of citizens will board the steamer and formally welcome the President. A military and naval escort will await the landing of the President and then a parade will take place through the principal streets to the Copley-Plaza Hotel in the Back Bay section.

It is expected that the President will ask for a few hours quiet in the afternoon for the purpose of consulting with Mr. Tumulty and possibly several members of his Cabinet who may come from Washington.

The address of the President will be delivered in Mechanics Hall in the evening.

Mayor Peters stated on Wednesday that he hoped to have some plan formulated before Friday for an equitable distribution of tickets to Mechanics Hall.

A committee of 250 Boston citizens was named on Wednesday by Mayor Peters to welcome President Wilson on his arrival. Governor Coolidge also named a committee of senators and representatives to participate in the official reception.

The retail stores of Boston have decided to remain closed for a two-hour period during the parade in honor of President Wilson on Monday, according to an announcement made by the Retail Trade Board of the Boston Chamber of Commerce. If the two-hour period ends at 4:30 p. m., or later, the stores will remain closed for the rest of the day.

OIL IMPORTS INCREASE

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Despite embargoes and other restrictions imposed by the Mexican

Government, oil imports from that country are increasing steadily, the Commerce Department has informed the Senate Commerce Committee in response to a resolution recently presented by Senator Ransdell of Louisiana. From July 1 to Jan. 13 last, imports of crude oil from Mexico amounted to 1,060,615,650 gallons, and refined to 26,744,049, totaling in value \$15,447,000. This was more than the total for the entire year 1917.

CANADA'S IRON AND STEEL TRADE FUTURE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

MONTREAL, Quebec—The prospects of trade with Britain, France and Belgium for Canadian iron and steel products was the subject of an address by Col. David Carnegie, member and ordinance adviser of the Imperial Munitions Board, at a gathering of about 60 representatives of the iron, steel and metal trades of the Dominion, held in Montreal. It was estimated, said Colonel Carnegie, that the world's annual capacity for steel production before the war was approximately 80,000,000 tons, while today it was nearly 100,000,000 tons. It was believed by some experts that France would be equal not only to her own work of reconstruction but that she would become a formidable competitor with Britain and other industrial nations in the export of her surplus production to foreign markets. As to Belgium, it was estimated by reliable authorities that for one or two years during the time she was rebuilding her own works, she would require to buy iron and steel products, but after that she would return to her former place as an exporting nation. Regarding Britain, the orders likely to be secured for government works would no doubt exceed the pre-war requirements.

Canada, said Colonel Carnegie, had increased her steel production per annum from approximately 1,000,000 tons before the war to a present output of 2,500,000 tons. Britain would have a struggle to maintain both her home and export trade against American and Canadian competition. As to the prospects of utilizing the capacity for iron and steel production in Canada, to which such splendid additions had been made during the war, Colonel Carnegie declared that Canadian manufacturers were in some respects in a better position to return more quickly to normal conditions than those of Britain. "I believe Canada should have at least one structural mill for rolling heavy structures," said Colonel Carnegie. "I hope the time is not far distant when she will produce her own requirements in this respect and be able to stimulate an export trade. The large plate mill now being installed at the Dominion Iron & Steel Works should absorb a large tonnage of steel."

ANTHRACITE COAL ADVANCE FORECAST

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—The government will soon allow an increase of 75 cents a ton in the price of anthracite coal, according to a statement by R. V. Norris, an engineer with the United States Fuel Administration, in an address at the convention here of the American Institute of Mining and Metallurgical Engineers. He said that from 30 to 35 per cent of the anthracite mining companies are operating at a loss. S. D. Warriner, president of the Lehigh Valley Coal & Navigation Company, declared that more than 60 per cent of the anthracite sent to market was forwarded at a loss. He asserted that the public would soon be glad to obtain coal at almost any price. What the government called "regulating" the coal industry, he said, was really the imposing of restrictions on the law of supply and demand.

Alternative Plan Urged

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

Daniel Willard Proposes Consolidation—Howard Elliott's Views

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Daniel Willard, president of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, continuing his testimony on Wednesday before the Senate Interstate Commerce Committee, proposed ultimate consolidation of all the country's railroads into about 25 great systems along present lines, as an alternative to the plan of establishing regional systems on a geographical basis.

He submitted a map to show how competition would be preserved under his plan, with the big roads absorbing the smaller ones. Under the proposed regional system, he said, competition would be eliminated in each region and service would suffer. Funds for purchasing the small roads should be provided, the committee was told, from excess earnings of the prosperous ones which otherwise would go to the government.

In this way, he said, the big roads would be induced to promote the plan, and he predicted that within five years there would remain not more than 40 systems. At present there are 162 railroads earning more than \$1,000,000 a year.

In reply to questions of Senator Pomeroy of Ohio, Mr. Willard said: "I would not bring about this consolidation violently, but simply would permit the roads to carry it out by removing present restrictions."

If Congress accepts extension of federal control until 1924, said Mr. Willard, "it is accepting government ownership under a different name."

Explaining his idea of the functions of a secretary of transportation, he

FEDERAL RAILWAY OWNERSHIP URGED

Farmers of the United States Generally Are Declared to Indorse That Plan or Regulation by the Government

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—The farmers of the country generally are in favor of government ownership of the railroads of the country, Benjamin C. Marsh, executive secretary and legislative director of the Farmers National Council, told the Senate Interstate Commerce Committee on Wednesday. Those who do not favor government ownership are strongly in favor of government regulation. In general, the organizations which he represented, numbering about 750,000 members, supported the plan put forward by Glenn E. Plumb, in behalf of the railroad brotherhoods. They differed in their ideas of railroad ownership and profit-sharing.

Mr. Marsh asserted that between \$8,000,000,000 and \$10,000,000,000 of the railroad stock in this country is watered stock and the farmers and workers of the country object to paying champagne prices for it. They want a fair valuation made of the railroads. To a question of Senator Keillogg's about the small holdings of comparatively poor men and of women, Mr. Marsh replied that the owners of such stock had no voice in its management or manipulation. That was done by those higher up and he could not tell why they acted as they did to affect the value of the stock.

Mr. Marsh, on behalf of the farmers' organizations, suggested tentatively the plan for the operation of the railroads which follows: "That the administration of the railroads be in the hands of a board of at least 25 directors, of whom one-fifth should be selected from farmers' organizations, one-fifth from railroad employees, one-fifth from merchants' and manufacturers' associations, one-fifth from non-commercial municipal associations, and one-fifth should be appointed directly by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate. It is suggested that there should be at least one woman from each of the five groups represented upon this board of directors, and that the President appoint all of these directors who represent special classes from a list of not less than 15 to be submitted to him by the chief organizations numerically, of each interest above mentioned, or by any national body thereof."

The farmers' idea of financing government operations of the railroads was thus expressed by Mr. Marsh: "We believe that the funds for this purpose should be raised by taxation of inheritances, of land values and of incomes. The inheritance tax should be paid in kind, so that the estate of the holder of railroad stock may not be required to sell that stock at a sacrifice to pay the inheritance tax, but may transfer to the government sufficient shares of stock to pay the inheritance tax, which should be very heavy. Within five to ten years, probably, within the shorter period, the government could own the railroads free from any obligation except the bonds, and these can be gradually retired."

Alternative Plan Urged

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

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EXPERT'S VIEWS ON TROLLEY SERVICE

Street-Car Problem Is Not Limited to Question of Fares, He Says, but Is One Also of Economics and Economics

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast News Office

PORTLAND, Oregon—Problems which beset the street railway companies of the United States, growing out of changed conditions of traffic and operating cost are much more far-reaching than the mere question of obtaining increased revenues through advanced fares, in the opinion of Fred G. Buchtel, chairman of the State Public Service Commission of Oregon.

Within the past two years Mr. Buchtel has given much study to the street railway problem from the standpoint of the public service. In a statement for The Christian Science Monitor Mr. Buchtel has set forth some of his conclusions. He says:

"Originally the problems of the transportation companies were matters of community interest to be solved for the mutual benefits of both the company and the people until, through a process of evolution, transportation, no longer a convenience, became a necessity. The horse-car gave way to the electric, extensions were sought and improvements in service exacted; there was constant requirement for the expenditure of funds, outside capital was needed and solicited, and methods of financing were not always above reproach."

"During the period of transition the one fixed factor was the 5-cent fare. This changed recently after the cost of materials had advanced by leaps and bounds, and the necessity for substantial increases in wages had forced the companies to solicit relief to avoid bankruptcy and that they might assist their country in its hour of need by furnishing adequate service to and from the industries engaged in war activities."

"In response to recommendations of governmental agencies, and in harmony with the spirit of the times, the majority of the public officials permitted increases in fares, ranging from 6 cents in some places to 8 and 10 cents in others, with instances of maximum rates of 15 cents for owl service."

"The question now of paramount importance is the adoption of a readjustment policy that will insure to the people an adequate and safe service at equitable rates, permit the payment of reasonable wages to the employees, and allow the investor a fair return upon the value of the property useful in the service of the public."

"A remedy frequently advanced is that of municipal ownership. It is true that under municipal ownership, deferred maintenance and reduction of the depreciation reserve, together with other factors, will permit for a time, a favorable showing, but the day of reckoning will come, and the fallacy of this policy be exposed. Under municipal ownership a return to the investors can be forgone, but again, the interest on the bonds necessary to purchase the property will probably equal if not exceed any return that has been enjoyed by the private owners, at least in recent years."

"Increased revenues through advanced fares is not by any means an exclusive factor in the solution of the difficulties in which the transportation companies find themselves today. The problem is one of economics and economics as well."

"One may recommend regulation after careful investigation of the frequency of service, limited, of course, by the test of reasonableness; further consideration, where the intersecting streets are close together, of the 'skip-stop' plan, recognized by federal authorities as saving both time and money, and as meritorious; the introduction and greater use of the modern, light, one-man car, economical of operation, as well as safe and serviceable, and the adoption by industries and large establishments of 'staggered hours,' permitting the spreading of the peak load, not only facilitating transportation, but expediting the transaction of business by relieving the nightly congestion in shops and stores."

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WOMAN'S POSITION FOLLOWING PEACE

Madame Yver Says After-War Problem Lies in the Fact That Women Have Replaced Men in the Liberal Professions

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
PARIS, France.—Mme. Colette Yver, the French authoress, whose writings reveal such a deep insight, coupled with an extreme sensibility and unusual understanding of humanity, has lately devoted much attention to the serious problem of the position of women after the war, and to the many delicate social complications which may arise out of it. This momentous question has acquired an even deeper significance now that the eventual demobilization of the French Army will throw on to the labor market hundreds of thousands of men who, during the war, have been replaced by women.

Discussing the question with a representative of The Christian Science Monitor, Mme. Colette Yver said that owing to the war women had been placed on a level with men in public life, and had in this way attained what they had been striving for during the last 30 years. War did not consider the psychological side of the question, nor did it stop to reflect what counter-effects its sinister decree would have on the race and on society. When all the men were drawn by the war from the different positions they occupied, women very naturally filled the vacant places. Brutal and urgent necessity constrained them to do so, not political considerations, nor the decisions of moralists and thinkers.

Economic and Social Problem

"Today," continued Mme. Colette Yver thoughtfully, "we are faced by an accomplished fact: woman has replaced man in all branches of the liberal professions, and here is where the after-war problem comes in. At any period less dominated by one absorbing thought this unprecedented social event would have deeply impressed public opinion. We have accepted the newly imposed situation as perfectly normal, without pausing to think to what considerable extent it would modify modern existence—for the entrance of women into public life will necessarily provoke great disturbances in family life, and new conditions will have to be evolved to meet new circumstances. I must say that personally I greatly approve of women remaining at home. This is, perhaps, old-fashioned, yet I am convinced that their true happiness lies in the home, and that the more they live there the more deeply they will grow to love it."

"One may say," Mme. Colette Yver continued, "that the problem is both economic and social. Economic, because the necessities of the moment demand feminine labor in all directions of industrial or commercial activity. On the other hand, social life exacts rather that women should remain at home. As I have already said, women have acquired in the realm of labor a position which they will retain long after the war—and far into the future, by the very force of things. I believe, however, that all vacant situations should be reserved first of all for the wives and daughters of those who have fallen at the front. Married women, however, should not work as a rule, as they have a far greater task to achieve in the upbringing of their children and the maintenance of the home. Where circumstances oblige married women to work, however, they should undertake such tasks as they can do at home whilst continuing to care for their family."

Belgian Queen's Interest

"When I had the privilege of calling upon Queen Elizabeth of Belgium during one of my visits to the front," said Mme. Colette Yver, "at that little white and silent homestead in the midst of the plain of Flanders where Her Majesty kindly welcomed me, we discussed these very questions. Her Majesty is particularly interested in the future awaiting women after the war. We discussed the new conditions in which women have been abruptly placed by the exactions of economic life. The great shortage of men will no doubt create a powerful need for feminine labor in all branches of industry and commerce, and the Queen was particularly impressed by the fact that thousands of women will be obliged to work far from their homes. In that case what will become of the family? It was pointed out recently in a French paper that architects should recognize the necessity for building large apartment houses with a restaurant on the ground floor for the use of all those in the building, so that the disorganization of home life with its resulting lack of comfort might to some extent be remedied."

"The Queen," continued Mme. Colette Yver, after a pause, "told me how deeply she feared the results of this disorganization. Her Majesty has an absolute faith in the family life, which appears to her as the first element of the social organism."

"However," said Mme. Colette Yver with a smile, "I think the feminine problem of 'l'après-guerre' which, thanks to our valiant troops and to our glorious allies, we are so rapidly nearing, need not cause us too much anxiety. Conditions will adapt themselves naturally to circumstances. And although there may be many women like the ticket-collector of a Paris tramway, who told me the other day that when her husband came back she had no intention of taking up home life, as it is much gayer to be on the platform of the tram. That is some life! I believe that the great majority of women, and now I am speaking more especially of French women, will be very happy to return to their homes; or, when circumstances oblige them to do so, to adapt their work to the exigencies of home life."



Mme. Colette Yver

French authoress who has given close study to problem of woman's position after the war.

ITALY NEEDS SAFE ADRIATIC FRONTIER

Writer on Subject of National Defense Says Italy Has Right to Feel Safe in Own House

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
ROME, Italy.—In an article in the *Corriere della Sera* on the subject of the frontiers of Italy, the difficulty to which the geographical configuration of the two shores of the Adriatic subjects Italy, and its bearing on the matter of national defense, are pointed out. The Adriatic, the writer declares, is, geographically speaking, merely a long, narrow basin, with no more possibilities of defense than are presented by wide straits. It can be crossed in less than two hours by water and in less than an hour by air, while the German cannon which bombarded Paris at long range could reach the Italian coast from the opposite shore. The most serious part of the matter, however, from a strategic point of view, is that the Adriatic is a strait, the Italian side of which is low-lying and bare, devoid of inlets, while the opposite shore is high, and much cut up, and is intersected by arms of the sea. It is therefore a strait ill adapted for defense on the Italian side, while the opposite shore presents few possibilities for carrying on a successful offensive campaign.

Larger Ships Unsafe

Has not Italy the right to feel safe in her own house? the writer inquires, and how can she do this if she is threatened from the lofty eastern shore of the strait? How is she to defend herself? Let us suppose, he continues, that Italy, after all the sacrifices of war time and those which she will have to endure now that peace has come, understands the necessity for possessing a big fleet, and that she actually does possess such a fleet, a thing, he adds parenthetically, which she certainly lacks at the present time. Let us also suppose that only submarines and small vessels threaten her from the opposite shore. What good, in such circumstances, he asks, would her naval forces on the Adriatic be to her?

The war which is just over furnished proof of the matter, he declares. It is impossible to attempt landings, and past experience has shown the dangers which large ships run in those waters. The orders of the naval command during the present war were that the larger vessels should not be put out to sea except for imperative reasons, as, for example, the destruction of Durazzo.

A few submarines and destroyers, with bases on the opposite shore, could dispute the command of the sea with the larger forces, and threaten Italy's ill-guarded eastern coast. Nor would they have to possess a long stretch of coast; quite a short one would suffice, supposing it were provided with one of those inlets so easily transformable into excellent bases, and with which that coast is richly provided both on the mainland and in the islands. It may be remembered, the writer says, how troublesome to the British fleet, the most powerful in the world, was Zeebrugge, when transformed into a submarine base.

The results would be even worse for Italy if the submarines and destroyers were associated with other fleets fighting on other seas. And, if the possible hypothesis of other wars may be forgiven, it is easy to see the immense importance such submarines and destroyers would have if they were based on the straits of Corfu.

Problem Must Be Solved

It does not seem possible, the writer says, that in the new settlement of humanity, in which everything likely to cause wars is to be eliminated, a problem can be left unsolved for a nation like Italy, which has made and must still continue to make such sac-

rifices in order to bring to humanity a lasting peace. The writer abstains from giving his own solution of the problem, but declares that safety on the Adriatic is indispensable for Italy, and that it is essential it should not be threatened from that direction.

If, he says, from political necessities it should happen that other states should gain outlets on the Adriatic, they should be neutralized so far as their seacoast goes; no fortifications should be permitted, and they should not possess fleets; their coasts should be declared inaccessible to belligerents and the Straits of Corfu should be neutralized.

The writer declares that these claims are modest in comparison with the British demand for a fleet which shall secure her the dominion of the seas, and the proposals emanating from the United States to build one to balance it. In the face of this huge program, which may be a historical necessity, Italy, issuing victorious from an exhausting war, and with no imperialistic ends in view, asks to be made secure on her eastern frontier, which is a sea only in name, but in reality a strait dominated from the opposite shore.

ITALY'S THANKS FOR BRITISH NAVY'S HELP

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
LONDON, England.—The following letter of appreciation has been addressed to the British First Sea Lord by Admiral P. di Revel, commander-in-chief of the Italian Navy:

"With the advent of victory, at last achieved on all fronts, the cooperation of the British Navy in the operations in the Adriatic has come to an end, after 41 months of hard work, during which the British ships were always quick, willing, active, extremely useful, and efficient."

"Your navy has once more confirmed, also in this sea, her glorious traditions, and the bluejackets of the present generation have proved themselves worthy descendants of Nelson's comrades. Excellent comrades, valiant men of action, always eager to fight, they have fraternally shared with us all the dangers and hardships of a lengthy war, waged in strategic conditions of particular difficulty; they have shared with us the joy and glory of victory, which could not but come to the good cause. Some of them have had, in the Adriatic, the most honored resting place of a sailor, and their memory is sacred to us, while the remembrance of them all will be imperishable."

"The cooperation of the British Navy in the Adriatic is valued in its real and important moral and material value by the Italian Navy, and its remembrance will considerably contribute to maintain and strengthen that friendship that for so many years never failed to exist between our nations."

In reply, Sir Rosslyn Wemyss said: "The generous tribute you paid in your letter of Dec. 13 to the work of the British Navy in the Adriatic has touched me deeply, and I have read it with gratitude and pride. The officers and men of the squadron have, I know, sought to carry out their duty—in this case a congenial duty, as they shared the traditional British feeling of friendship for Italy and Italy's cause that were again revived when Italy entered on her latest war of liberation; they will be proud to have earned your praise and the esteem and friendship of the gallant Italian Navy."

"The British squadron have felt it a privilege to fight side by side with their Italian comrades in the Adriatic Sea in warring war against the enemies of right and justice. One pleasing result of the long years of the struggle, now happily crowned with victory, has been to permit the British naval officer and bluejacket to be associated with the Italian sailor, and today the British Navy can testify to the vitality of those traditions of Italian seamanship and valor which made the galleys of Venice famous in the old world against the forces of barbarism."

EXPLOITS IN ITALY OF ROYAL AIR FORCE

On No Front, Except in Palestine, Did It Gain Such Complete Mastery as During Its 12 Months' Activity in Italy

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
LONDON, England.—The following account of the exploits of the British Royal Air Force in Italy has been handed to The Christian Science Monitor from a reliable source:

On no front, except in Palestine, has the Royal Air Force achieved such a complete mastery of the air as it gained in Italy during the 12 months in which it was represented on that front.

This mastery did not come to it easily; in fact, when the first British wing arrived in Italy it found the aerial position very unsatisfactory. After the Austrian victory at Caporetto the retreating Italians had lost a number of aerodromes and very many machines, and it took some time before these losses could be made good. The Austrians were flushed with victory, and their pilots were bold and aggressive, while their numbers had recently been swollen by the arrival of several German squadrons. In fact, the enemy air services could scarcely have wished for a happier state of affairs.

Challenging the Austrians

The Austrian pilots were probably very much surprised when on Nov. 29, 1917, they saw an R. E. 8, marked with the British rings, photographing the Montello area. Five of them swooped to the attack, but so inferior was their skill to that of the British pilot, that the R. E. 8 managed to escape.

From that day onward the Austrians found their mastery of the air stoutly challenged by a brigade of the Royal Air Force. Three squadrons of British scouts commenced a ceaseless series of aggressive patrols, while the R. E. 8 squadrons bombed the more advanced aerodromes of the Austrians and straightway caused one to be evacuated. The Austrians retaliated by a big raid on Boxing Day at 9 a. m., when about 45 machines attacked an aerodrome at Fossalunga. They did some damage, but lost no less than 11 machines before they could recross the Piave.

Throughout January, 1918, the enemy maintained his aggressive spirit and made daily photographic reconnaissances over the British areas. Their losses, however, were so heavy that they presently desisted.

By February the British, working in conjunction with the Italian squadrons, had completely reversed the position of two months before. The Allies were supreme in the air, and the Austrians rarely ventured to cross the lines. By the spring the Italians had recovered from the effects of Caporetto, and were wholeheartedly working with the British in the air. At the same time the great German offensive in France caused the withdrawal from Italy of some land and air units of the British force. There remained in Italy one R. A. F. wing composed of four squadrons and a balloon company. Two squadrons had Camels, one had Bristol Fighters, and one R. E. 8s.

Shortly afterward one squadron moved from the Montello to the Asiago front, where reconnaissance work was found to be most difficult. All hostile batteries were concealed in pine forests, while the deep, moving shadows of the mountains made it necessary to photograph certain areas several times.

The R. E. 8s about this time handed over distant reconnaissance work (which they had carried on successfully and without loss) to the newly-arrived Bristol Fighters.

On June 15 the Austrians made their great attempt to beat back the Allies from the Piave line. On this day driving rain, clouds and mist prevented much air work from being done on the Asiago plateau; but on the Piave front the Royal Air Force photographed the Austrian bridges over the river, and vigorously attacked the enemy troops with bombs and machine guns. These operations played a considerable part in causing the defeat of the enemy.

Undisputed Supremacy Won

From this time on till the great allied advance in October, the R. A. F. held almost undisputed supremacy in the air. Once it is recorded that the famous Austrian pilot, Lieutenant Navratil, led a formation of five D. 11s across our line. They were at once attacked by three British machines; Navratil himself fled early in the fight, but the other four machines were brought down.

Before the Italian offensive on October 27, certain squadrons moved their aerodromes without the knowledge of the enemy. Up-to-date photographs became a matter of extreme urgency, and despite very unfavorable weather these were all obtained by one pilot by the 22nd of the month. The photograph section of his squadron worked all night, and produced 5000 prints of the latest photographs by 7 a. m. the next morning.

For the first three days of the battle the R. A. F. squadrons vigorously carried out artillery and contact patrols, and on the first day there were six aerial combats. On the second day the Austrians shrank from air fighting, and on the third day only one hostile machine was seen. The Austrian defeat was now becoming a rout, and the fighting had moved off the detailed maps. The enemy was hurriedly withdrawing his artillery, and so no counter-battery was needed. The artillery flights, therefore, joined in the general reconnaissance work. A few demands for ammunition for the infantry were successfully met, but the urgent need was the collection and distribution of fresh information about the retreating Austrians.

Pilots showed great initiative and judgment in keeping the British and Italian cavalry and infantry informed of the situations in front of them; and they sometimes landed on enemy aerodromes, only evacuated a few hours before, to give information to advanced parties of the Allies.

The Camel squadrons, having destroyed or forced down all enemy balloons, and driven the enemy machines from the skies, gave all their energies to bombing and shooting the masses of retreating Austrians on the roads. The havoc they caused was enormous. Roads were blocked with overturned transport and guns, and the ditches were filled with men and horses. One patrol brought about the capture of an entire battery of 5.9 howitzers, and one of the guns was allotted as a trophy to the squadron to which the patrol belonged.

The British balloons were likewise usefully employed in helping the artillery in the first three days of the battle, but after that the battle had moved out of their ken, and the pontoon bridges were not strong enough to permit of them catching it up.

The Victor's Spoils

During the battle 203 offensive patrols were carried out, in which nine enemy machines and seven balloons were destroyed, in addition to many machines driven down out of control. The British lost seven machines, nearly all as the result of extraordinarily low flying—sometimes the height was only 30 feet. Nearly 20,000 pounds of bombs were dropped, and over 51,000 rounds of S. A. A. were

fired at ground targets. The Austrian Army was completely blinded, while the Allies were constantly supplied with information. Thus the Royal Air Force made a notable contribution to the defeat of the Austrian Army.

During the 12 months spent in Italy the Royal Air Force destroyed 386 enemy aeroplanes and 27 balloons, while 33 machines were driven down out of control. The British losses were 47 machines missing and three balloons destroyed.

The Austrian squadrons, though greatly superior in numbers, were out-generated and out-fought. Prisoners admitted that they were nonplussed by the ubiquity of the British aeroplanes, and consequently over-estimated their strength. The bravery and skill of the British pilots received the highest compliments from captured Austrian airmen—probably the best testimonial which fighting men could desire.

SUPERVISING MEDICINES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from Its Canadian News Office

TORONTO, Ontario.—It is expected that the forthcoming session of the Federal Parliament will produce amendments that will enable the Dominion authorities to exercise some supervision over patent medicines, and thus assist in the enforcement of temperance legislation in the Province of Ontario. Dr. A. McGill, chief Dominion analyst, and members of the Ontario License Board have discussed some of the proposed amendments which, if adopted, will be satisfactory to the board.

AGRICULTURAL LIGHT RAILWAYS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
LONDON, England.—Mr. C. B. Fisher, agricultural adviser to the Ministry of Food, does not regard with favor the proposal to provide light railways in rural districts for the purpose of enabling farmers to do their marketing on a cheaper basis. In the course of an interview given recently to a representative of the Central News, he stated that he thought it would be better to establish a motor lorry service. Generally speaking, he said, the districts were fairly well served with railways, and if the light railways were not running right up to the farmers, which was scarcely possible, the farmer would still have to fetch his goods over long distances. A system of motor tractors, of which there should be large numbers available now, could easily transport the goods and thus save labor. "We are anxious to save labor at present," said Mr. Fisher, "but a system of light railways will not do it. I considered this light railway question in connection with agriculture many years ago, and came to the conclusion that they do not meet the situation. A more sensible thing would be for the government to place at the disposal of agricultural districts these motor tractors, and put them under the control of the county war agricultural committees." Mr. Bailey, legal adviser of the Irish Food Control Board, said he did not believe the light railways in Ireland were supplying anything like what the farmers wanted in the way of conveyance. Their construction was still expensive, and he favored a scheme of motor tractors.

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9.1x6.1 to 12x17 ft. 127.00 to 425.00 . . . regularly 200.00 to 600.00

EXTRA SPECIAL:

Persian Mosul Rugs

35.00

Average size 3.6x6 ft.
regularly 49.75

Persian Mosul Rugs

45.00

Average size 4x6.6 ft.
regularly 55.00

In Addition:

100 Seamless Royal Axminster Rugs

Size 9x12 ft. 47.50 . . . regularly 67.50

Pre-Inventory Clearance Sale

"McCREERY LINENS"

At Less Than Present Wholesale Cost

Pure Irish Linen Damask Tablecloths, size 66x66 ins. 3.75
Pure Irish Linen Damask Tablecloths, size 66x86 ins. 5.50
Extra Heavy All Linen Irish Damask Tablecloths, 68x68 ins. 7.50
Extra Heavy All Linen Irish Damask Tablecloths, 68x86 ins. 7.50
All Linen Irish Damask Table Napkins, breakfast size doz. 3.65
All Linen Irish Damask Table Napkins, dinner size doz. 6.75
Irish Satin Damask Table Linen, full bleached, pure flax, 70 inches wide, yard 1.60
All Linen Scotch Huck Towels, hemmed; size 17x34 ins. doz. 4.75
Real Madeira Luncheon Sets,—hand-scalloped and hand-embroidered; all linen; 13 pieces. set 3.75
Real Madeira Tea Napkins,—hand scalloped and hand-embroidered; corner effects. doz. 4.75
Irish All Linen Hemstitched Sheets pair 9.50
Irish All Linen Hemstitched Pillow Cases pair 2.50
Brown's Shamrock Irish Linen Sheets, hand-embroidered each 8.50

Hemmed Muslin Sheets and Pillow Cases

Muslin Sheets, hemmed; size 54x90 inches each 95c
Muslin Pillow Cases, hemmed; size 45x36 inches each 28c

ANTI-RED FLAG LAWS ARE SOUGHT

Pacific Coast Legislatures Take Steps to Suppress Organizations Which Are for Overthrow of Established Government

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast News Office

SAN FRANCISCO, California—Laws preventing the display of the red flag or other emblems understood to stand for the overthrow of established government and providing for the suppression of various forms of criminal syndicalism, sabotage and other forms of violence, have been passed by, or are now before, the legislatures of all of the states of the Pacific Slope, and have been passed by many municipalities of this region.

One such bill now before the California Legislature goes further and would make it unlawful to display the flag or insignia of any nation, sovereignty, society or group which in any way advocates for the people of the United States or any of its subdivisions any form of government antagonistic to its Constitution and laws, or to the form of the government of the United States. It is now considered that if this bill becomes a law, it will be unlawful to display or even to possess any emblem or device of any organization whatever that does not set forth in its fundamental law ideas of absolute loyalty to and support of the Constitution, laws and government of the United States, within six months after the passage of the act; and the penalty for the infraction of the proposed law is made unusually heavy, as officers of organizations not complying with the act would be liable to imprisonment for not less than five years and to a fine of not less than \$10,000.

In fact it would seem that this proposed law would make it necessary for practically every organization in the State that uses any emblem or any insignia of any kind to incorporate at once in its constitution or by-laws declarations of the most complete loyalty to the United States, together with declarations of intention to help maintain the government of the United States.

Another bill before the California Legislature would make it a felony to display any emblem standing for opposition to any "organized government, or as an invitation or stimulus to anarchistic action, or as an aid to propaganda that is of a seditious character or derogatory to public morals."

Still another bill before the California law-making body covers the subject of criminal syndicalism as a means of accomplishing a change in industrial ownership or control, or as a means of effecting any political change, that if passed would seem to make the very existence of the I. W. W. in the State impossible. This proposed law would make it a felony for anyone to encourage criminal syndicalism in any way or to have any connection with any organization that encourages this practice. Criminal syndicalism is defined as "any doctrine or precept advocating, teaching or encouraging the commission of crime, sabotage (willful and malicious damage or injury to property), violence or unlawful methods of terrorism as a means of accomplishing a change in the industrial ownership or control, or effecting any political change."

FEDERAL EXHIBIT FOR FAIRS URGED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

CHICAGO, Illinois—Government exhibits suitable for peace times, and especially for the reconstruction period, will be arranged this year to take the place of the United States war exhibits that were shown at fairs and exhibitions over the country last year. It was announced here on Tuesday at a meeting of the American Association of Fairs and Expositions, by F. Lamson Scribner, chief of the department of exhibits of the United States Department of Agriculture.

The number of exhibits will depend upon whether or not Congress makes an appropriation which will enable the government to share the expense of giving these exhibits at the various fairs, thereby enabling the smaller fairs to have the exhibits. Otherwise, the fairs must bear the expense, and only the larger ones will be able to have them.

AMERICAN ELECTION METHODS IN POLAND

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—American election methods and machinery were used in the recent national election in Poland, the Polish Bureau here was advised on Wednesday in dispatches from Warsaw. Many of the methods used were at the request of Premier Paderewski. He and his wife were not permitted to vote, through lack of sufficient residence in the country. All bars where intoxicating liquors are sold were closed on election day, and soliciting of votes was prohibited within 150 feet of the polling booths.

LIQUOR IS SEIZED ABOARD STEAMSHIP

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

BOSTON, Massachusetts—Liquors valued at about \$5000 were seized from the quarters of the crew of the steamship Kershaw of the Merchants & Miners Transportation Company on Tuesday just before the craft left its South Boston pier for Norfolk, Virginia. The raid was made by 14 agents of the Department of Justice, who had learned that liquors were being smuggled into Virginia by this

CONGRESS DELAYS IMPORTANT BILLS

Adjournment of Present Session Impending Without Any Conclusive Action Being Taken on Many Necessary Measures

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—With less than two weeks of the session remaining, the affairs of Congress have reached the stage where it is taken for granted that it is practically impossible to dispose of the enormous mass of legislation on the calendar. At the pace of the past week, March 4 will find several of the annual appropriation bills pending before the Senate, and some of them perhaps not reported out of committee. So far, only two or three of these appropriation bills have been passed by the Senate. Besides usual appropriation bills, there is a large amount of special legislation which it is deemed imperative should be enacted at an early date.

A review of the whole situation leads to the conclusion that it will be impossible to avoid a special session, even if the President should be loath to call one. There is no doubt that the Republicans, who will come into control of Congress on March 4, view with equanimity, if not with pleasure, the conditions which will render an extra session inevitable. On the other hand, it cannot be said that there has been any attempt at organized filibuster so far, though this development is not unlikely if an attempt is made to pass the naval appropriation bill, the army bill, and the impending bond legislation.

The reason adduced for the piling up of arrears is the change in plans and in appropriations necessitated by the change from a war to a peace basis, in many cases, as in the revenue bill, for instance, rendering a complete revision necessary. Much time was consumed in special work before committees and in the Senate, particularly, the major portion of the session was devoted to discussion of the international situation. In the Senate the following legislation is still to be passed:

STATE OWNERSHIP OF SUBWAY URGED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

BOSTON, Massachusetts—Lower fares would be possible on the system of the Boston Elevated Railway through state ownership of the Cambridge subway and relieving the road from the payment of subway rentals which now aggregate \$2,000,000 annually, approximately, said James F. Jackson, chairman of the Board of Public Trustees of the Elevated, before a committee of the Massachusetts Legislature. He declared that, in his opinion, the elevated will never revert to private operation.

"The subway is an underground street," he said. "The cost should be met from the common treasury. It may well be asked to keep in repair that portion of the highway which it occupies exclusively. This bill does not seek release from this obligation. But why should the railway be required not only to maintain subways, but to pay a rental for their use, a rental which no other user of a highway pays, a rental that includes contribution to a sinking fund to meet some day the entire cost of these structures?"

ORDER DISSOLVES ALIEN AGENCY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—In applying for the dissolution of the Trans-Atlantic Trust Company, an order for which has been signed by Justice Bijur in the state Supreme Court, A. Mitchell Palmer, custodian of enemy alien property, felt, so his representative in the administration of this concern which was confiscated by the department some time ago declared, that for the best interests of the United States this agency, which had been used for enemy purposes, should be wholly destroyed, as its continuance would always be a ready instrument for anti-American propaganda as the organization that it had been built up on was essentially anti-American.

It was the Trans-Atlantic Trust Company which was the headquarters of von Rintelen, Count von Bernstorff, Dr. Dumba and other notorious German propagandists.

ALL-YEAR SCHOOL PLAN IS POSTPONED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

MINNEAPOLIS, Minnesota—After several months of vigorous public discussion, the Minneapolis School Board has voted to postpone indefinitely its proposal to put in effect the "all-year" school plan.

M. L. Keith, president of the Parents and Teachers Council, was one of the opponents of the proposal. He said the present system of having three months vacation in the summer time for school children should be adhered to. The Parents and Teachers Council did not take a vote on the question, however. Seven of the local associations which send representatives to the council did act upon it. Four registered opposition and three voted for it.

YALE EMPLOYMENT BUREAU

NEW HAVEN, Connecticut—Yale University has created a bureau which will aid Yale graduates returning from military or naval service to secure employment. It was announced on Tuesday night. It is known as the bureau of demobilization employment, and Lieut. Albert B. Crawford, class of 1913, has been placed in charge.

INDIAN FUND INCREASED

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—With only minor amendments, the Senate Indian Committee on Wednesday reported favorably the annual Indian Appropriation Bill, appropriating \$15,500,000, an increase of \$840,000 over the House bill.

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Rivers and harbors bill, District of Columbia bill, legislative bill, diplomatic and consular bill. Still pending before Senate committees are: Indian appropriation bill, agricultural bill, military academy bill, naval appropriations bill. The post-office bill and the urgent deficiency bill are still in conference. The Senate has not yet adopted the conference report on the oil-leasing bill, the contract validation bill, the census and the water-power bills.

The appropriation bills still to be passed by the House are the army bill, the fortifications bill, sundry civil bill and the general deficiency bill.

Besides a mass of routine work still to be disposed of, there is a large amount of special legislation which is, in some cases, more urgent than the appropriation bills. No agreement has been reached on bond legislation, and to make things worse, the House committee having charge of it is disposed to disagree materially with the Secretary of the Treasury. The disposition in the Ways and Means Committee is to substitute short-time notes of different classes and bearing different rates of interest for the proposed Liberty Loan bonds.

Though war prohibition becomes effective on July 1, no enforcement legislation has been enacted. The Judiciary Committee of the House has been holding hearings on the Berkeley bill and the bill submitted by Secretary Glass. Prohibitionists realize that failure to pass legislation to enforce prohibition would render the Commissioner of Internal Revenue powerless when the bone dry law becomes effective. Such legislation could be appended to an appropriation bill, but this method of procedure could easily be defeated by merely raising a point of order.

Again, no agreement has been reached concerning the railroads; the hearings are still continuing and there is no chance whatever that legislation will be passed extending the period of control as recommended by former Director-General McAdoo and Director-General Hines. Not only is the question of policy undecided, but the huge appropriation asked to continue operation and guarantee dividends under federal control has not passed either house.

Other legislation of a heterogeneous character remains to be enacted. There has been little or no reconstruction legislation. Several bills pertaining to employment, immigration, and the punishment of agitators against the government are pending. A mere review of all this mass of arrears, apart from the disagreement on the naval and army policies, would seem to indicate that the present session of Congress will come to an end without putting national affairs into anything like order.

FOOD SHIPMENTS THROUGH NEW YORK

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—All allotments of food to be shipped to devastated Europe by the Federal Food Board will be handled through the New York port by the Army Railway Traffic Service, the organization established by the War Department to hasten the transportation of army supplies to ships from factories and munitions plants, according to Capt. George V. Knight, director of the service, who announced the continuance of this service.

Less than 65 per cent of the supplies for the American Army were sent through this port during the first months of the war, because there was

no unified organization to handle the traffic. The system has now become so efficient that New York has been chosen as the sole point of debarkation of shipments to the American Army and for the Food Board's shipments. Approximately 33,000 tons of supplies have been shipped daily through this port during the last six months, according to Captain Knight, and it will increase to 50,000 tons daily for the army alone for the next six months, he asserted.

HIGH MILK PRICES REDUCE DEMAND

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—That the milk supply now being sent to New York City is in excess of the demand, because of the high prices paid for it, and that farmers will be unable to raise their prices due to this fact, is the opinion of Daniel S. Horton, secretary of the Sheffield Farms Company, as stated in the course of a recent examination made by John T. Dooley, Assistant District Attorney, at the John Doe inquiry into the milk situation. Mr. Horton declared that farmers are not receiving enough for milk at the present time to offset the high cost of feed, while selling as high as \$60 a ton, is often highly adulterated with non-nutritious substances.

When asked for his opinion regarding the value to the consumer and producer of the Federal Food Administration's fixing of milk prices during the summer of 1918, Mr. Horton said that the food control had been most valuable to the farmer, the distributor and the consumer. He added that he was not in favor of state control of milk, however, as it offers, he said, too much opportunity for the operation of political factors.

BEEKEEPERS PLAN FOR COOPERATION

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

CHICAGO, Illinois—Plans for perfecting organization of the beekeepers of the country will probably be worked out at the convention of the National Beekeepers Association which convened here on Tuesday, according to Floyd Markham of Ypsilanti, Michigan, secretary-treasurer of the organization. The plans to be presented provide for organization of county and state units within the national organization.

Prospects for the beekeeping industry were never better than now, Mr. Markham said. The war had advertised honey as it had never been advertised before, and with the high prices it is now bringing, the business is more attractive than for years. Honey is bringing from two to two-and-a-half times as much as it did two years ago and Mr. Markham said that though he looked for some decline in price, it would not be very great. The reduction in price will depend, to a considerable extent, on the price of sugar.

TECHNICAL MEN PLAN UNIONIZATION

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—At a recent meeting of the Union of Technical Men, it was agreed that there was need for the unionization of men in the civil, mechanical, and electrical engineering professions. About 50 of the 200 men who attended the meeting promised to join the union. James Haines, president of the union, referred to a speech made by John D. Rockefeller Jr. at a meeting of the war emergency reconstruction committee of the Chamber of Commerce, in which he declared that "it is just as proper and advantageous for labor to organize into groups for advancement of its legitimate interests as for capital to combine for the same object."

ADVANCE ASKED FOR STATE EMPLOYEES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

ALBANY, New York—A bill providing for an increase of 15 per cent in the salaries of all state employees now receiving less than \$2500 yearly, "in recognition of the continued increased cost of living occasioned by the world war," was proposed in the Legislature on Tuesday by George R. Pearson, Assemblyman from Syracuse. The bill appropriates \$2,500,000 to cover the increase in salaries.

Senator Salvatore A. Cotillo of New York introduced a bill providing for a flat increase in salary of 40 per cent to the 17,000 elementary school teachers in New York City, which would fix a minimum salary of \$1260 instead of \$900 now paid for the first year of service.

BUYS SCHOOL HE TAUGHT IN

PORTLAND, Maine—The little red schoolhouse at Cape Elizabeth, on the outskirts of this city, in which William Widgery Thomas taught his only term of school while a Bowdoin student in 1857, has been bought by him and will be turned over to the town of Cape Elizabeth as a public library March 3. He rescued the structure after a farmer had bought it for use as a pig pen. Mr. Thomas is a former Minister to Sweden and formed the now flourishing Swedish colony in Northern Maine.

BAY STATE MANUFACTURERS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

BOSTON, Massachusetts—A report issued by the Massachusetts Bureau of Statistics states that more than \$3,000,000,000 worth of manufactured goods were produced in the State in the year 1917. This represents an increase of 30 per cent over the total for 1916, which was \$2,349,933,033.

ALLEGED EFFORT TO FOMENT STRIFE

Charge by Pan-American Federation of Labor That Arizona Senator Aims at United States Intervention in Mexico

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—The Advisory Committee of the Pan-American Federation of Labor charges that Senator Henry F. Ashurst of Arizona is seeking through Congressional enactment to foment strife in Mexico and to force intervention on the part of the United States. A statement issued by the committee says:

"Claims against Mexico for alleged acts during the last revolution are being pushed in the United States Congress, claims from citizens of the United States and England, alone, estimated at a total over \$300,000,000 in gold. Three hundred millions more are the estimated value of the claims for damages against Mexico coming from other foreign nations. To purchase the claims of the foreign capitalists now contesting for the petroleum deposits in Mexico—the natural resources of the nation as set forth in the Mexican Constitution and inherited by the nation from the Spanish dominion—it is estimated that Mexico would have to pay the sum of \$400,000,000.

"One billion dollars in claims, the total of all these capitalist demands, the people of Mexico cannot pay, a fact well known to these same capi-

talists, who have another concealed purpose, namely, to force the revision and abrogation of those parts of Mexico's Constitution which proclaim for the workers a national eight-hour day, the right of the workers to organize and strike, the protection of women and children in industry and a score of other labor laws the most liberal yet devised in the Western Hemisphere. These labor laws and those parts of Mexico's Constitution which proclaim the right of the nation to the ownership of petroleum and minerals is a standing menace to the imperialistic plans of the capitalists of the United States who are now working openly for the conquest of Mexico and Latin America by economic pressure, if possible, but by arms if necessary.

"All this is against the welfare and peace of the workers of Pan-America and therefore the Advisory Committee of the Pan-American Federation of Labor calls upon the representative labor organization of every Pan-American Republic to immediately elect its delegates to the Pan-American Federation of Labor Congress to be held in New York City on July 7, 1919, in order that we may get into communication with them."

BUTTER PRICES LOWER

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—After three weeks of steady advance in the wholesale price of butter, the price has now dropped to 55 cents, a reduction of three cents. Reason for the decline, as stated by a merchant in the Washington Market, is the wariness of commission merchants to bid from the shippers directly because of the gradual advance in butter prices. By keeping the demand below the supply, they find that the prices are soon lowered.

SUFFRAGISTS IN HAWAII ACTIVE

Governor McCarthy Expresses Himself as Strongly in Favor of Giving Vote to Women

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

HONOLULU, Hawaii—Gov. C. J. McCarthy declared to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor recently that he was strongly in favor of woman suffrage in this territory, and that any bill passed by the Legislature conferring suffrage upon women would not be opposed by him. Woman suffrage will, beyond a doubt, become one of the paramount questions in the forthcoming Legislature. At a recent meeting of local social workers a resolution endorsing woman suffrage was passed. The College Club, an organization composed of women, has adopted a similar resolution. Aside from these activities, the Attorney-General of the Territory has been requested by an Oahu senator to draw up a bill providing that the women be given the vote.

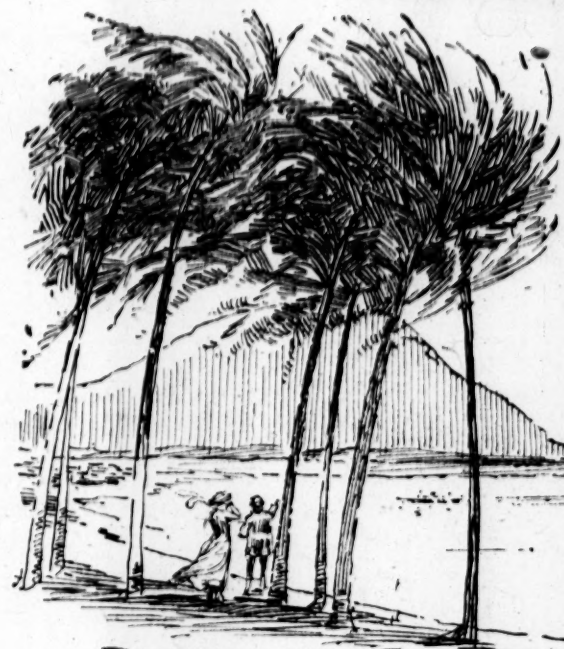
Two ways lie open. One is by passage of a measure conferring the vote directly, while the other is the passage of a measure referring the matter to a plebiscite.

SUBMARINES GOING TO HAWAII

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

HONOLULU, Hawaii—Ten submarines are to be stationed in the Hawaiian Islands, Rear Admiral R. N. Doyle, commandant of the Pearl Harbor Naval Station, has announced.

New March Numbers Of Columbia Records



"Hawaiian Breezes" and "Kawaihau Waltz"

Much of the profuse sunshine, breezes and flowers of nature seem to come to us in these new recordings of Louise, Ferera and Greenus. A2673—85c

Two Numbers From "Sylvia" By French Symphony

Played by the Paris Conservatory's famous Symphony Orchestra, the exquisite grace of the dance, together with the abandon and happiness of a frolic—so delightfully combined by Delibes in his "Sylvia" ballet—is richly interpreted. A6090—\$1.50



"Spirit of Victory" is Tribute to General Pershing.

This march, dedicated by Cogswell to the great American General, breathes and pulses with victory, and none of its potentiality is lost when played by Prince's Band. "Connecticut March" on other side. A7535—\$1.25



New Columbia Records on Sale
the 10th and 30th of Every Month

COLUMBIA GRAPHOPHONE COMPANY, New York

Columbia Grafonolas,
Standard Models up
to \$300; Period De-
signs up to \$2100.

CONNECTICUT RIVER IMPROVEMENT PLAN

Project for Combined Water Transportation System and Power Reservoir Depends on United States Congress Action

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
SPRINGFIELD, Massachusetts—Plans for a combined water transportation system and a power reservoir in connection with the Connecticut River are at present dependent upon what action the United States Congress shall take on the general dam bill, said Ashton E. Hemphill, secretary of the Connecticut Valley Waterways Association in making his report at the annual meeting of the organization.

River since the development of hydro-electric power and high-tension electrical transmission reached a commercial stage their possibilities as applied to the Connecticut River north of Hartford, Connecticut, along with navigation, have been recognized. Replacement of the present dam at Windsor Locks, Connecticut, a dozen miles below this city, with a larger, modern structure, would not only deepen the river north to Holyoke sufficient for barge navigation, but also would provide a head adequate to supply the hydro-electric needs of a large proportion of the 200,000 inhabitants directly affected.

The benefits that would accrue from cheaper electricity, both for domestic and industrial uses, not only to Springfield, a growing city of 120,000 inhabitants, but to the surrounding towns whose interests are identified with it, would be difficult to overestimate. The present sole source of supply is a local concern relying partly upon a steam-generating plant and partly upon a hydro-electric installation using the falls of the Chicopee River, a tributary of the Connecticut. Of late this concern has purchased a part of its current from a hydro-electric company which makes use of Connecticut River power at Turner Falls, 40 miles to the north. During the war period the price of domestic current here has been materially increased.

The electrical development mentioned, however, is considered subordinate in importance to that of navigation, for a clear waterway from Long Island Sound would be of inestimable advantage to cities like Holyoke and Springfield that now depend solely upon rail transportation for their supplies of raw materials as well as the shipping of their finished products. The saving in transportation charges on coal alone should be a factor of tremendous value.

Congressman Allen T. Treadway of Massachusetts in a recent appeal to the Rivers and Harbors Committee of the House of Representatives for the inclusion of an initial appropriation for Connecticut River improvement pointed out that "conditions are now so acute that the patience so long exhibited by the people of the valley has ceased to be a virtue." Either construction of the dam by private interests or by the government with lease of power created, would be acceptable, he said. The benefits would be felt far beyond the region directly affected.

SASKATCHEWAN SCHOOL LANDS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
REGINA, Saskatchewan—The Saskatchewan Legislature has passed a resolution calling upon the Dominion Government to transfer to Saskatchewan the school endowment, including the school lands of the Province in addition to the funds which have already been collected from the sale of school lands. Resolutions to a similar effect were passed in the Legislature in 1912, 1913, 1916, and 1917. Dealing with the motion, Mr. A. J. Hindle stated that a new school district had been erected and a new schoolhouse built in Saskatchewan on every working day since the Province was created in 1905. There were, in 1905, 887 public schools and 12 separate schools. In 1917 this number had been increased to 4004 public schools and 19 separate schools. In 1905 there were 25,191 pupils attending schools. In 1917 there were 142,617. These figures served to show the enormous development in 12 years, and proved that the administration of the educational system of the Province entailed large expenditures. The estimated total acreage of school lands in Saskatchewan was \$600,000 acres. Up to Dec. 31, 1917, 1,500,000 acres had been sold at an average price of \$17.63 per acre, the total value of the sales being \$26,600,000. The total amount expended on education from 1905 to the end of 1918 was \$8,400,000 while the total revenue received to date from the endowment fund administered by the Dominion Government was \$2,700,000.

DANGERS OF GERMAN CAMPAIGN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
TORONTO, Ontario—When speaking before the Empire Club in this city, Mr. John A. Stewart, president of the Sulgrave Institute, New York, founded by Col. Theodore Roosevelt and others, warned his hearers against the subtle campaign the Germans and their allies are carrying on in all parts of the world to create a cleavage between Great Britain, France and the United States. "What Germany tried to do in the years previous to 1914," he declared, "is nothing to what she is trying to do today. She is by a campaign of deliberate lying, attempting to deceive, and to stir up prejudices and race animosity, and the victims of this plot are the United States of America, the Commonwealths of Great Britain and France. Agents are abroad and they are doing their work in all parts of the world, and just as surely as the Lord lives, in the some time not very far

ahead, we of the English-speaking world will be called upon unitedly to sacrifice for our ideals, for our lives and liberty, more than we have sacrificed in this war. The time has come when two ideals exist: first, the ideal of the Anglo-Saxon race, and, second, those that exist east of Berlin. And this world is not large enough for the two ideals to exist side by side without antagonism. In concluding, the speaker said: "The Anglo-Saxon races are anywhere from one to three centuries ahead of all the other nations in the recognition of the rights of man. The greatest achievement of our race has been its glowing spirit of national philanthropy, which it has always manifested to other nations in distress, utterly regardless of color or creed."

TORONTO ADOPTS FRENCH TOWN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
TORONTO, Ontario—The Secours National of Toronto some time ago adopted the town of Vimy, France, with the object of working for its re-establishment. That the efforts of the society are appreciated is shown by the following from M. A. Ansart, addressed to Sir Glenholme Falconbridge, president.

"As Mayor of the town of Vimy," the communication says in part, "I am very desirous that you, committee should undertake the work they have offered to do for Vimy. The status of godmother to my commune has not been accorded to any charitable organization, or to any person, and your committee will be recognized as our official godmother. This decision has been taken by the Municipal Council of Vimy, whose members are at present scattered to the four corners of France. I regret that I cannot thank you on the official paper of our commune, but the Germans have taken every piece of official letter-head or paper that they could lay their hands on, and up to date we have been unable to obtain enough paper even to write you this letter. Alone there still remains in my possession the seal of the town of Vimy, with which I have stamped this letter. It is particularly agreeable to us, the inhabitants of the canton of Vimy, on the ground over which our Canadian soldiers so courageously fought, to see that your patriots are today coming to the aid of our unfortunate population. In order to give expression of our gratitude, I am charging myself with the duty of asking our Municipal Council on their first reunion to inscribe on a marble plaque the name of your committee and of its officials and to place this plaque in the Hall of Honor at the City Hall. We desire also to name one of our streets or squares in the town of Vimy in your honor."

RETURN OF ALIENS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
MONTREAL, Quebec—Although many hundreds of foreign residents in Montreal are eagerly awaiting the first opportunity to return to countries abroad, few have thus far obtained accommodation. Italian, Greek and Scandinavian colonists are especially desirous of returning to their own countries, but the difficulty of securing transportation from British ports, to which Montreal lines are running directly, to Mediterranean and Scandinavian ports, has proved a stumbling block to many a prospective emigrant. Scandinavians have applied for passage in substantial numbers, and Serbians are also eager to cross. English-speaking and French-Canadian business men, thus far, have formed the majority of travelers to European ports. Tourist traffic cannot exist at present, for the difficulty of securing return transportation is great enough to discourage the most optimistic pilgrims. Many travelers from this section have taken passage by way of New York and other ports, where direct connection with Mediterranean or Scandinavian ports is afforded. The traveler who lands at a British port must take his chances of pursuing his journey farther to his destination. The direct route for the foreign emigrant, therefore, is most satisfactory, and the majority of Montreal Greeks and Italians who were impatient to be off took advantage of that opportunity.

TEACHING CANADIAN HISTORY

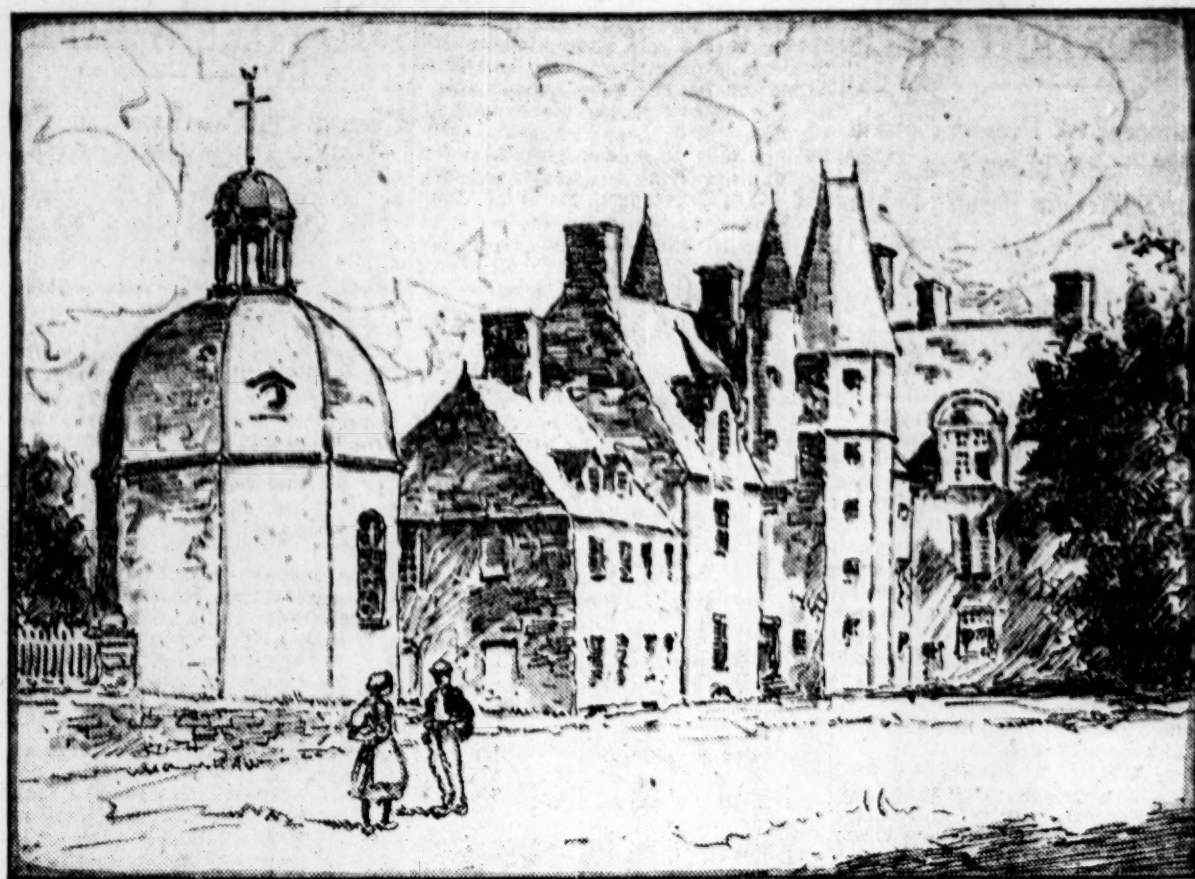
Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
VICTORIA, British Columbia—The present session of the British Columbia Legislature will consider a measure providing for the appointment of official school trustees in alien communities. The object is to remove and prevent a number of unpleasant situations that have arisen in the past where, in certain localities, the teaching of Canadian history has been openly objected to by the foreign teachers of the community. Where teachers have objected to this attitude they have often been compelled to resign through the weight of public opinion. The new bill, by clothing the official school trustees with the authority of a board of school trustees in municipalities, will obviate the hounding of teachers out of office in alien communities.

PAY OF GIRL APPRENTICES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
WINNIPEG, Manitoba—The Women's Labor League alleged that the Minimum Wage Board was merely the tool of employers, and that during their terms of office the members had spent \$5000 for no good purpose, before the Law Amendments Committee of the Manitoba Legislature. The Labor League declared that in no case should working girls be paid less than \$12 a week, and that the apprenticeship clause is used to prevent the girls from getting a square deal. The members assert that the girls can barely exist on the wages which they get in some places as apprentices. Mrs. George Armstrong, secretary of the league who acted as chief spokesman cited instances of the deplorable conditions which girl apprentices are forced to submit to because of the inadequacy of their wages.



Château des Rochers

MADAME DE SEVIGNE, LETTER WRITER

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
 "I have this Summer made the acquaintance of a great Lady, with whom I have become perfectly intimate, through her Letters, Madame de Sévigné. I had hitherto kept aloof from her, because of that eternal Daughter of hers; but it's all Truth and Daylight," as Kitty Clive said of Mrs. Siddons. Her Letters from Brittany are best of all, not those from Paris, for she loved the Country, dear Creature; and now I want to go and visit her 'Rochers,' but never shall."

So wrote Edward Fitzgerald, in *Little Grange, Woodbridge*, in September of 1875, and in other letters which follow he alludes to this lady whose society was as satisfying and as stimulating as that of a familiar friend. To E. B. Cowell, another letter repeats the praise: "Did you ever read Madame de Sévigné? I never did till this summer, rather repelled by her perpetual harping on her Daughter. But it is all genuine, and the same intense feeling expressed in a hundred natural yet graceful ways; besides all this such good sense, good feeling, humour, love of Books and Country Life, as makes her certainly the Queen of all Letter Writers." Again and again Fitzgerald advises his friends as did St. Beuve: "Lisons tout Madame de Sévigné. Each summer which slipped away without including that long anticipated trip to Madame de Sévigné's Brittany estate, Fitzgerald counted lost. This interest of his even led him to make for his own use a Dictionary of the Dramatis Personae, in which he always forgetting and confounding."

It is not far to seek, the explanation of what qualities in this writer called forth Fitzgerald's reluctant admiration, as well as the homage of lovers of literature ever since the Seventeenth Century in which she wrote. For that matter, Fitzgerald has enumerated for us certain of those inestimable qualities which Madame de Sévigné possessed. Probably her true charm lies in the wide appeal which she makes, through taking thought about many things. "I confess that I am in all things curious," she tells us. Sure enough, her letters concerned themselves with every subject under the sun; nothing bored her, there was absolutely no matter which she did not enjoy probing to the bottom. Delighted as she was to have her part in the loud frivolities at court, Madame de Sévigné's genuine love for country scenery once took her out, amid the early morning mists, to wade knee-deep in her own lush green meadows.

One feels her joy in the magnificent display of the city functions, as in that famous letter which describes a fashionable wedding. "I went to the marriage of Mademoiselle de Louvois. What shall I say about it? Magnificence, gorgeousness, all France, garments loaded and slashed with gold, jewels, a blaze of fires and flowers, a jam of coaches, cries in the street, torches flaring, poor folk thrust back and run over; in short, the usual whirlwind of nothing, questions not answered, compliments not meant, civilities addressed to no one in particular, everybody's feet tangled up in everybody's train."

It is quite evident that the lady failed not to taste, amidst such scenes as this, the least morsel of glitter, mirth, sarcasm and scandal; yet often she cried out to be rid of the society world where her presence was too much sought. "When can I die of hunger and keep still?" Between accounts of long and not always jovial conversations with her friends in Paris, we find Madame de Sévigné suddenly reverting, from pure delight in recollection, to a reference to Madame de La Fayette's garden. "It is the loveliest thing in the world," she declares. "It is all flowers, all sweetness."

In the country, she was never at a loss to know what to do with her time. Were there not her books, as well as the marvelous out-of-doors? She wondered that, once she had entered her library, she could ever bring herself to leave it. She was truly at home at her 'Rochers'; it was a feeling altogether apart from the artificial attitude sometimes assumed, by the nobility of her time, toward rural pursuits. One cannot but be glad that, after her marriage with the young Marquis de Sévigné, in 1644, Madame, his wife, went with him to live at the family estate in Brittany. Here much of her later life, too, was passed alone, with her library, her birds, her flowers, and her endless letters of advice, exhortation and praise to her beloved daughter; from here she unquestionably wrote the best, the richest, of all her revealing letters.

Marie de Rabutin-Chantal was born in that deliciously classic square of old Paris, now Place des Vosges, once Place Royale in the days when Henri IV erected those same buildings which surround the little garden plot, planted with limes and plane trees. Also, this lady inhabited, during 18 years, the venerable hotel which is now the Musée Carnavalet, and this association should add zest to many a visit within those walls. Though literally a child of the city, Madame de Sévigné's rightful environment was in the country. The briefest reading of her letters discloses this warm attachment of hers; but but a true child of the wide, green places could fall into that telling phrase, "the singing woods?"

The more one turns over the pages of her letters, the more does one appreciate what a normal and rich understanding was the gift of Madame de Sévigné. She seems to have experienced deep joys and sorrows, the passing through of which has given her to comprehend all the affairs of her fellow men. She faces all things fearlessly and sanely. She was the most faithful of friends, yet her ever-present humor saved her from taking them over seriously. "Friendship bids us be indignant with those who speak against our friends," she reflects; "but it does not forbid us to be amused when they speak wildly." Always she was kind and so charming with all, friends, family, acquaintances, that many have described her society as "delicious." Her stoical loyalty to M. Fouquet, during the period of his trial for crimes against the state, is one of the outstanding acts of her career.

PHILATELIC NOTES

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor
LONDON, England—With the coming of peace there will be sure to be schemes afoot for forming war museums, in fact, several collections of relics from the different battle fronts have already been started. The idea is an excellent one, but why not a collection of war stamps? An undertaking of this kind offers many advantages; it is above all representative of the stirring times through which the world has just passed. The collection can be got together by anyone, and unlike the gathering together of helmets, shell cases, bombs and machine guns, it takes up so very little room. A collection on these lines would include all war-tax issues, all stamps overprinted for use in occupied territories, issues overprinted for the use of expeditionary forces, and envelopes, bearing the cancellations from field post offices and from battleships. Probably the first war stamps to make their appearance were those introduced by Australian troops who had captured German colonies in the Pacific. Other early arrivals were the German productions for use in Belgium, Poland, Lithuania, and Russia. Similar enemy issues were imposed on the conquered by Bulgaria and Austria. All these, well arranged, would give a very thorough and striking record of the war, and from a philatelic point of view would be of considerable interest and value.

It appears hard to account for the fact that so few collectors have taken up the stamps of British Morocco, as these issues really offer quite an interesting study. By British Morocco is meant the British agencies or post offices in Morocco. Prior to 1886 ordinary English stamps were used in Tangiers, but were not canceled in the country, the stamps being obliterated on arrival at Gibraltar. From 1886 down to 1898, when the first overprinted stamps were introduced, the stamps of Gibraltar were current. It was in the latter year that the rate of exchange was taken at 10 centimos to the penny. On June 1, 1898, the 1889-95 issues of Gibraltar were overprinted "Morocco Agencies" in black, the work being carried out in the offices of the Gibraltar Chronicle, and the stamps being treated in complete sheets of 120 stamps. There were two printings, and varieties occur in both. Three of the values (40c., 50c., 1p.) are to be found with the overprint in very dark blue which can be readily distinguished by looking through the specimen in front of a strong light. The dark blue overprint was done during the first printing. The work was considered unsatisfactory, and the ensuing overprints were done by Messrs. De la Rue in London. In 1907 the agencies were withdrawn from the authority of Gibraltar, and were placed directly under the G. P. O. in London, and at the same time the Gibraltar stamps disappeared from use, being replaced by the current English adhesives.

Mention has been made before of different countries suitable for specializing, and the writer was asked by a young collector whether China would prove too large an undertaking for a philatelist of limited resources. This question might be answered here, and might interest others with a liking for the new republic, so long known as the Empire of Flowers and Dragons. Far from being a difficult or expensive country to take up, China is a most suitable one, and should offer few, if any, obstacles to the collector. It is an old country, but all the early stamps are readily obtainable, and this means a lot when getting a country together. Korea might be included with China, if desired, and the stamps of the two countries have a good deal in common.

The 4c. Johore has appeared on paper watermarked with multiple C.A., so this paper is to be introduced for this protectorate. The new letter rate from India—1½ annas instead of 1 anna—is sure to introduce a new value at an early date.

Reference made recently to what was described as sidetracks in philately recalls a collection of "curiosities" which was produced for the writer's inspection. This collection was made up of stamps which showed in their design some foolish fault of

the designer, in other words, they were philatelic "howlers." The Newfoundland curios were included, of course—those notorious 2c. and 5c. stamps which depict a codfish with an impossible tail and a seal armed with claws. Then there is Columbus looking for India through a telescope, and on a North Borneo stamp a native crew are seen rowing their vessel in the opposite direction to which they are going; and many others, altogether a quaint collection.

The early Greek stamps bear a striking family resemblance to the old French issues bearing the head of Napoleon, and collectors have often remarked this. The likeness is really not surprising when it is recalled that the dies were both engraved by M. Albert Barre, and the design which was introduced for Greece was simply that of the French stamp with the head of Mercury. The inscription was, of course, modified, that at the top standing for "Greek letter-stamp." The first printings, as is known, were made in Paris, probably by M. Ernest Meyer.

Philatelists are anxiously awaiting results in Russia. Even before affairs had reached their present acute stage it was pretty well known that a general shortage of stamps was being felt. There were rumors of provisional issues from fiscals, but nothing definite. Then there were the Bolshevik issues. One or two of these have been seen, and are of a decidedly warlike design—a clenched fist grasping the hilt of a sword. These revolutionary stamps appear to have been manufactured at the state printing works at Petrograd.

ENEMY ALIENS IN CANADA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
OTTAWA, Ontario—While strenuously opposed to the continued presence in Canada of enemy aliens, the Dominion command of the Great War Veterans Association have sternly set their faces against any ebullition of violence on the part of any of its members in regard to these same aliens. There have been a few slight outbreaks and outward expression of the inward indignation which is felt by the returned soldier at the alien necessities of the country, as is claimed by them to have been the case. However, on a conference being held by the officials of the veterans' association with members of the government, when it was pointed out by the latter that insuperable difficulties confronted the government on accomplishing the deportation problem, and the impossibility of the present time of gaining admission for these people into Central Europe, the veterans' officials made it quite clear that they would countenance no open rupture with the authorities.

DAYLIGHT SAVING IN CANADA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
KINGSTON, Ontario—It is fully expected that Canada will again adopt daylight saving this coming spring, but resolutions against it are daily met with as passed by rural organizations. The farmers base their argument against setting the clock back an hour from April to October on labor conditions. They say that labor is willing to commence early but strongly objects to working late. In northern latitudes, such as that of Canada, the night dew is so late evaporating that having and harvesting cannot begin before an average of 10 o'clock (daylight-saving time). Then when labor insists on ceasing work at six o'clock, only seven hours work is done, which is not enough, as work must cease for some hours after a shower comes. In countries further south, the moisture condition is little obstructed, as it evaporates early in the day.

MENNONITES AND SCHOOL ACTS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
REGINA, Saskatchewan—Mennonites who have been posing as martyrs when convicted under the provisions of the compulsory school attendance act, by electing to suffer 10 days' imprisonment rather than pay a fine of \$1 and costs, will find that this course is barred to them in future except at heavy expense. By an amendment to the act, power is taken to seize the property of those convicted of breaches of the school attendance act.

NEW EDUCATION LAW FOR QUEBEC PROVINCE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
MONTREAL, Quebec—A strong address on the subject of a compulsory education law for the Province of Quebec was delivered by Mr. T. D. Bouchard, member of the Legislative Assembly for St. Hyacinthe, before the People's Forum in Montreal. Mr. Bouchard declared that the French-Canadian people of Quebec were now wide awake, that the reform campaign would be continued, and that the masses of his fellow countrymen were not in agreement with the attitude of their newspapers on this question.

Mr. Bouchard justified his action in speaking to Protestant gatherings on the ground that he could not do otherwise, since clerical control throughout the Province made it impossible for any body of Roman Catholic educationists to dare to invite him to appear before them. People outside the Province could not understand the objection to compulsory education, but the population, he explained, was divided into two sections, the progressive and the reactionary. It was strange to find that there were in the second class quite a large number of learned and influential people. The former wanted to see better and popular education, while the latter would like education to be monopolized by a few individuals, and what was most strange was that these ideas were being propagated in the French-Canadian press.

An eminent French-Canadian had expressed the opinion that the farmers of Quebec had enough education when they could read and write and had gained some notions of arithmetic. That opinion showed that there was a section among the French-Canadians who did not want the laboring classes and the farmers to have more than a minimum of education. If that was the real opinion of the intellectual classes of the community, there was certainly room for a campaign in favor of compulsory education.

CANADIAN MARINE DEVELOPMENT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
VICTORIA, British Columbia—Important matters dealing with naval and mercantile marine development in Canada have been taken up during the sessions of the Dominion Council of the Navy League of Canada held here. Among these was a resolution urging the establishment by the government of a dry dock on the Pacific Coast capable of handling the largest vessels. F. A. McDiarmid, president of the Victoria branch of the Navy League, pointed out that a dry dock was an essential part of a naval base and this was the attitude of all the members who spoke on the subject. Another resolution urged the maintenance of the Royal Naval Canadian Volunteer Reserve, an organization which sprang into existence in Canada a few years before the war, which attracted a large number of recruits during war time and which is now in danger of being wholly disbanded. A further resolution urged the maintenance on both coasts of the Dominion of Royal Naval colleges. The only one in Canada is now at Esquimalt whither it was moved from Halifax shortly after the disaster to that city.

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 Ohio.

PROHIBITION WORK IN PANAMA URGED

Advocates of Dry Conditions
Point Out Disadvantages Un-
der Which Canal Zone Offi-
cials Seek to Enforce Rules

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
CRISTOBAL, Canal Zone—Prohibi-
tion advocates here hope that when
the world-wide movement starts from
the United States Panama will be one
of the first to be invaded. The situa-
tion here, with the Canal Zone dry
and the cities of Panama and Colon
wet, is a source of much concern.

In order to make his orders for
keeping the soldiers out of the grip
of the saloons effective, General Blatch-
ford has been obliged to inaugurate
measures the detailed enforcement of
which involves many vexatious petty
difficulties.

For example: A young officer was
invited to dine with the United States
Consul, whose home is in the Consulate
building in Colon. The Consul is
considered United States soil, but as
the officer, who was stopping at the
Washington Hotel, across the street,
which is also American, would have
to cross Bolivar Street, which is Pan-
amanian, to get to the Consulate, he
could not accept the invitation, as the
regulations forbade his going into
Colon. If he thought that he might
have secured a special permit for the
purpose, it may be said, to the credit
of General Blatchford's sense of fair-
ness that he refused to issue permits to
officers when he cannot do it to pri-
vates; and, if he gave permits at all
promiscuously, they would undoubt-
edly be abused.

One town peopled wholly with canal
employees, New Cristobal, is built
wholly on Panama soil. The inhabi-
tants cannot entertain soldiers or
sailors there. The place is policed by
the Panamanian police and liquor is
not forbidden there, so the soldiers
and sailors are not allowed to go
there.

At every few yards where there is
any travel between the Canal Zone
and the Republic, there are military
police of the army who examine all
passers-by for contraband liquor. Many
cases are in the courts daily.

The vitating influence of the liquor
trade at these centers of maritime
movement where so many soldiers get
shore leave, and where crews and pas-
sengers from vessels transiting the
canal spend one or more nights
ashore, may be imagined.

Panama will surrender the trade
very reluctantly, and all the influence
which the international prohibition
movement can exert to get prohibition
in Panama will be needed here. The
abolition of the trade in the United
States might lead to efforts to make
the Isthmus a liquor dumping ground,
both for the wholesale and retail
trade and as a base from which to
corrupt Latin-America.

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much difficulty in enforcing the law
in sparsely settled districts, there
might be difficulty in Montreal. The
delegation suggested that the provin-
cial government should be repre-
sented by a number of men who
would carry out the law, working in
conjunction with the municipal police
of Montreal. It was not considered
that it would be so effective to leave
the initiative of carrying out the law
in the hands of the police. The
Premier, in a sympathetic reply, said
that the government would show
determination in enforcing its pro-
hibition act.

The officials of the Dominion Alli-
ance and the Anti-Alcoholic League of
Montreal also recently waited on the
Premier and submitted to him certain
recommendations for the carrying out
of the prohibition law. These included
the control by the government of the
sale of alcohol for medicinal, sacra-
mental and scientific purposes, and
the entire elimination of private sale
in the business; the sale of "temper-
ance beers" and similar liquors only
to be allowed under license. Other
points dealt with the appointment of
inspectors, penalties for infraction of
the law, prescriptions by physicians of
intoxicating liquors for medicinal pur-
poses, and the prohibition of adver-
tising such liquors.

DICKENS CLUB HAS HAD LONG CAREER

Boston Organization Formed a
Quarter Century Ago With
Approval of Dickens Family

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
BOSTON, Massachusetts—Though
statements recently made have given
the impression that Boston has no
organization of admirers of Charles
Dickens, it has in reality, in the All
Around Dickens Club, what is said to
be the oldest Dickens Club in the
world. It has been in existence for a
quarter of a century and was organ-
ized with the approval and coopera-
tion of the Dickens family, all of
whom became honorary members.

This club has held meetings semi-
monthly during these 25 years, and
annually, on the author's birthday,
observances in the form of a dinner
and speaking have taken place. In
the course of its career it has num-
bered among its members some of the
best known literary people of England
and the United States. It has had but
two presidents, the founder, Mrs. Ade-
laide H. Garland, and the present
head, Mrs. Lida E. Smith. Its record-
ing secretary, Mrs. Alice L. Glover,
has served for 21 years.

Not only has the club endeavored
to increase interest in the writings of
Dickens but it also has sought to carry
into practice many of his teachings
and at the present time is engaged in
a number of beneficent movements,
including financial aid to several of
the war relief organizations.

The club has recently added to its
treasures what it considers the finest
collection of Dickensiana in the world.
It includes among its editions of the
author's works many rare first edi-
tions and books now out of print. The
club recounts that among the names
on its honorary membership list are
those of Sir Henry Irving, Snowden
Ward, Prof. E. Charlton Black of
Hughes of Toronto.

This Boston organization corre-
sponds with the various English Dick-
ens clubs and the Dickens Fellow-
ship, the formation of a branch of
which in Boston had been intended by
Mr. Warde.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Eastern News Office
ALBANY, New York—Members of
the New York State Legislature are
being interviewed by members of or-
ganizations of women in behalf of the
hydro-electric bill. This measure
would create a state commission to
develop water power and distribute
electricity.

Among the organizations appealing
to the members is the National House-
wives League. The local clubs of this
league have been requested to urge
the senators and assemblymen to sup-
port the bill. Some of the reasons
given for the request are that natural
resources of the State, consisting of
water power, are being steadily ab-
sorbed for private use, and that they
should be reserved by the people before
it is too late; that state develop-
ment and distribution of hydro-
electric power for the benefit of all
communities is necessary to protect
the interests of the people.

Two conferences attended by the
legislative leaders, representatives of
the State Conservation Commission
and the State Conference of Mayors,
already have been held. While little
objection has been made to the bill in
detail, it is known that Senator J.
Henry Waiters, Republican leader in
the Senate, and Thaddeus C. Sweet,
Speaker of the Assembly, are opposed
to any measure which would commit
the State to public development and
distribution of power. Opponents of
the measure admit that public util-
ity is growing in favor of a measure
of this character.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Western News Office
Y. W. C. A. FUND GROWING

BOSTON, Massachusetts—More than
\$20,000 has been subscribed during
the past three days toward the fund
of \$114,000 which the Boston Young
Women's Christian Association is rais-
ing for the carrying on of its work and
for the aid of the national organiza-
tion in the United States.

LIQUOR INTERESTS AND VICE GROWTH

President of Chicago Organiza-
tion Says Report on Work for
25 Years Shows Close Con-
nection Between the Two

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Western News Office
CHICAGO, Illinois—The liquor in-
terests have at last come out into the
open, said Arthur B. Farwell, presi-
dent of the Chicago Law and Enforce-
ment League, in referring to the de-
claration made here recently by the
distillers of their intention to start
legal proceedings to test the National
Prohibition Amendment. Before this,
he continued, they masqueraded under
the name of the Dealers and Manufac-
turers Association, the United Soci-
eties, or the Liberty League, or some
other name. They have tried every
means to win and have failed, he de-
clared. Public opinion is against them.
Laws all over the United States
are against them. They are reaping,
he said, and it is their own con-
duct that has brought their downfall;
for the liquor interests respect neither
law nor order.

This is shown, Mr. Farwell de-
clared, in the report of the Hyde
Park Protective Association and the
Chicago Law and Enforcement League,
recently issued, and covering a quar-
ter of a century of war on vice in
Chicago. This report, Mr. Farwell
pointed out, shows that the liquor in-
terests have worked hand in hand
with vice. The United Societies (a
local anti-prohibition organization),
the report recounts, secured the pas-
sage of a special law permit
through the Chicago City Council on
June 22, 1906, allowing the issuing of
permits for the sale of intoxicat-
ing liquors at such places as dance
halls from 3 o'clock in the afternoon
until three in the morning. From
June 22, 1906, until May 6, 1918, when
the city council, on the request of the
United States Government, stopped the
issuance of these permits, there were
56,812 in existence. The United Soci-
eties, the report states, opposed the
Sunday closing law.

Statements that the brewers of the
country were opposed to the so-called
"low dives," Mr. Farwell said, are
not borne out by the investigations
of the Chicago Law and Enforcement
League. This report shows that in
1911 licenses issued to some of these
places had bondsmen with brewery
connections. Eleven such places are
named with the bondsmen and the
brewing corporations with which they
were connected. Things that have
been done in the past apply as well
today, Mr. Farwell said, as the tactics
of the liquor interests have not
changed to any great extent.

WORK ADVISED ON PUBLIC PROJECTS

Michigan Senator Says Em-
ployment for All Can Be Had on
Roads and Improvements

LANSING, Michigan—A proposal
that Michigan spend \$50,000,000 on
good roads has been laid before the
state Senate by Senator William M.
Connolly, of Spring Lake, who has pre-
pared a concurrent resolution for a
constitutional amendment to be voted
upon at the April election to permit
bonding the State for this amount.

In support of his proposition, Sena-
tor Connolly says: "If there is a lack
of employment for returned soldiers
and other workers during the ensuing
year, which is referred to as the re-
construction period, this lack will be
due to the apathy of those who can
prevent it. The right action at this
time can save the nation from a busi-
ness depression, and that action is to
take immediate steps toward an ex-
tensive program of public improve-
ments. Every village board, every
township board, every city council,
every county board, every road com-
mission, every state board, state legis-
latures and Congress should inaugurate
at once a program of improve-
ments of buildings, streets, highways,
bridges, sewers, fire systems, culverts,
drains, extension of lighting systems,
water systems, development of water-
power projects, irrigation projects,
harbor improvements, etc. The de-
mand for materials and men and
women thus created would be so far-
reaching as to benefit practically every
branch of industry in the land.

"If in addition to a program of pub-
lic works, every business concern will
undertake some needed improvement
to its property, whether it be large or
small, the cumulative effect will be
treasureous. A big program of high-
way construction alone, undertaken
by the various states, would nearly
solve the problem; in fact, it is esti-
mated that if a program of needed
highway improvement were carried
on this year it would give directly and
indirectly employment to workers
equal in number to the entire United
States Army both here and in Europe.
There is a great moral obligation to
be discharged; there must be no dearth
of employment for willing hands and
there need be none; the way is clear."

INDIANA LEADS IN DRY INDICTMENTS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Western News Office
INDIANAPOLIS, Indiana—Four
hundred and eighty-six defendants are
named in 296 indictments returned in
Federal Court here on Monday charg-
ing violations of the Reed Bone-Dry
Law. Federal officers say the number
of indictments returned establishes a
record for the country. Judge A. B.
Anderson fixed March 12 as arraig-
ment day.

farmers from the East and South, who
are seeking to build homes in the ter-
ritory that until now has been consid-
ered of little use except to the large
stock raisers. These new settlers are
proving that profitable crops can be
raised.

It has been found, however, that
distance from markets and lack of
means of transportation prevent the
proper marketing of the crops, under
ordinary conditions. Study of the con-
dition by the county agriculturist con-
vinced him that the solution of the
problem was in raising stock that
would consume the crops, and thus
produce more easily marketable
products.

Dairy cows seemed to furnish the
best prospect, and the advice has been
given to go into this business, since
Trinidad and the near-by mining
camps furnish a regular and accessible
market at fair prices.

GRAND CANYON AS A RESERVOIR

Change Is Urged Upon Congress
by California Woman, Who
Sees Great Gains in Plan

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia
—In a letter sent to all United States
senators and representatives, Mrs. H.
W. R. Strong of California renews her
appeal that the Grand Cañon of the
Colorado be utilized as a reservoir.

"The present movement, inaugurated
in 1917, has not changed much in as-
pect. Since my plans were perfected
for source conservation of flood waters
in 1887, there have been damages in-
conceivable in money, millions upon
millions each year in washing away
good soils in large areas, besides the
expensive work done on embankments.

"The provisions 'sked for in the
present legislation are constructive,
remedial, preventive and devoid of
speculation: count the flood damages
annually recurring with the cost of
embankment works and you will have
an amount that would construct the
dams necessary to check the floods.

"After the dams are built there will
be a large increase of water stored for
agricultural purposes, besides water
power for hydro-electric energy. Each
dam could be made a new Niagara
Falls, besides supplying the lands
with water that the Secretary of the
Interior desires to prepare for homes
for our soldiers—lands now worth-
less, desert lands, but with the same
potentialities that slumbered undis-
turbed in that marvelous Imperial
Valley, now the richest on earth, until
the desolating influence of water made
the desert blossom as the rose.

"As an engineering proposition,
more water can be stored at less cost
than by any other system. It is safer,
without danger of breakage. The
Grand Cañon river bed and sides,
1000 feet high, are granite-bed rock.
The blasted rock is ready for the
builder without cost of transportation.
The dams will be narrow and high,
tied to the granite sides. The surface
of the river being raised to the top
of the dams, it becomes a moving, liv-
ing stream, life-giving, and the project
when completed the entire length
of the cañon, would be more than the
eight wonder of the world, 150 miles
of river from 250 to 1000 feet deep,
interspersed with water falls! Thus
the scenic value of the cañon would
be greatly increased."

PENNSYLVANIA ACTS ON DRY AMENDMENT

HARRISBURG, Pennsylvania—The
House joint resolution ratifying the
National Prohibition Amendment is
now on its way through the Senate.
It was favorably reported to the Sen-
ate on Wednesday, read the first time,
recommitted to a hearing in the after-
noon, later again reported from the
Law and Order Committee, and will
come up for final passage on Tuesday
next.

William Jennings Bryan was among
the auditors at the hearing on the bill
in the Senate chamber, and was in-
vited to speak. Mr. Bryan said he
came to hear what reason could be
given to have Pennsylvania secede
from the Union. He said the members
of the Senate are not discussing a
thing to be done, but a thing that has
already been placed in the Constitu-
tion of the United States. The only
question left in connection with the
ratification of the amendment, he said,
was that of enforcement, and he
wanted to hear what reasons could be
given by anyone in Pennsylvania for
violating the organic law of the land.

MAXIMUM SENTENCE IN UTAH LIQUOR CASE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Western News Office
SALT LAKE CITY, Utah—The
heaviest sentence to be imposed for a
first conviction under the prohibition
law involves Harry Mayo, a paper-
hanger, who was ordered recently by
John T. Giles, justice of the peace of
Heber City, to pay a fine of \$299, the
maximum, and to spend six months
in the county jail. This is the first
occasion for a first conviction in this
State to cause the maximum sentence
to be imposed.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Western News Office
INDIANAPOLIS, Indiana—Four
hundred and eighty-six defendants are
named in 296 indictments returned in
Federal Court here on Monday charg-
ing violations of the Reed Bone-Dry
Law. Federal officers say the number
of indictments returned establishes a
record for the country. Judge A. B.
Anderson fixed March 12 as arraig-
ment day.

SECTARIAN ISSUE IN PENNSYLVANIA

Although the State Constitution
Forbids Such Action, \$10,-
000,000 Is Said to Have Been
Voted Illegally Since 1881

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
—PHILADELPHIA, Pennsylvania—In
a letter sent by the Anti-Sectarian
Appropriation Association of this city
to every member of the Pennsylvania
Legislature, meeting now at Harris-
burg, attention is called to the alleged
fact that since the year 1881 there has
been appropriated by preceding legis-
latures to sectarian institutions more
than \$10,000,000, "all of which," says
the letter, "was illegally drawn from
the state treasury because such appro-
priations were clearly unconstitutional."

"Permit us to call your attention to
the following clauses in the constitu-
tion of Pennsylvania: 'No preference
shall ever be given to any religious
establishment or modes of worship.'
(Sec. 3 of Art. 1.) 'No appropriation,
except for pensions or gratuities
for military services, shall be made for
charitable, educational or benevolent
purposes to any person or community,
nor to any denominational or sectarian
institution, corporation or association.'
(Sec. 18 of Art. 3.) 'No money raised
for the support of the public schools of
the Commonwealth shall be appropri-
ated to, or used for, the support of any
sectarian school.' (Sec. 1 of Art. 10.)

"Every member of the Legislature
when he enters upon his official duties
takes an oath to 'support and defend
the constitution of the Commonwealth.'
"Every member of the Legislature
who knowingly voted for illegal and
unconstitutional appropriations vio-
lated his oath of office.

"It is amazing that legislators should
so openly violate the plain language of
the constitution. If the constitution
can be violated in one particular, it
can be violated in others; and the re-
sult would be chaos and anarchy.

"On Jan. 7, 1919, Lieutenant-Gov-
ernor McClain in his address to the
Senate, in speaking of the relation of
the Legislative and Executive depart-
ments well said: 'And in this connec-
tion let me say it is up to you and
through the incoming state adminis-
tration to reinvigorate principles in
Pennsylvania's government that have
become enfeebled through neglect and
almost forgotten through disuse. . . .
Bring our state government back to
the constitution and uphold and main-
tain the distinction which should exist
between the Legislative and Executive
departments of state government.'"

"This association proposes to scruti-
nize every appropriation bill which
may be presented at this session and
will call your attention in the future
to such of them as are for the benefit
of sectarian institutions; so that when
these bills come before you for your
action, you may know the character of
the bills for which you are asked to
vote.

"We trust that when any such bills
come up for legislative action, you will
vote against them."

WIDE SUFFRAGE VICTORY FORESEEN

Professor Woodruff of Bowdoin
College Reviews Great Stride
of Movement in the World

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
BRUNSWICK, Maine—Prof. F. E.
Woodruff of Bowdoin College believes
that equal suffrage will shortly sweep
over the land.

"It is a new world we are now
living in. Since the war began the
women of Denmark, Canada and Great
Britain have been given the fran-
chise; in this very month Sweden has
followed their example; and a bill of
the like import is now pending in the
Dutch Parliament, which, as it has the
unexpected support of the government,
is thought to be sure of passage.

"In all, 15 foreign countries have
already enfranchised their women.
And the new governments now form-
ing in Central Europe, in Germany,
Austria-Hungary and adjacent terri-
tory, are all starting with equal suf-
frage for men and women, while in
Belgium, France and Italy the same
movement is well under way.

"This country, too, has felt the
stimulus of a great world change. In
the last presidential election the
women of 12 states helped to choose
91 presidential electors. In two
years the number of states with pres-
idential suffrage has increased from 12
to 21. In these 21 states there are
more than 11,000,000 women of voting
age, and they will help to choose 213
presidential electors, an increase in
only two years of 134 per cent.

not escape our notice that Texas and
Arkansas have broken the chains that
bound them to the solid South, and
three more, Mississippi, Louisiana and
Florida, have begun the process of
separation. Louisiana, indeed, almost
adopted equal suffrage last November
along with Michigan, South Dakota
and Oklahoma. The opposition was
concentrated in New Orleans, and
leaving that city out of the account
the rest of the State gave a majority
of over 5600 for suffrage. At the next
trial it is sure to win."

LEARN-ENGLISH DRIVE STARTED

New York Educational Alliance
Inaugurates Campaign on the
Lower East Side of the City

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Eastern News Office
NEW YORK, New York—In response
to a strong local feeling which has
developed in non-English-speaking
communities during the war, the Edu-
cational Alliance has inaugurated a
"Learn English" campaign on the lower
East Side. By the wide distribution
of its posters, printed in Yiddish,
Greek, Russian, Ladino, Polish and
Hungarian to be displayed in the
streets east of the Bowery and south
of Fourteenth Street, the Educational
Alliance hopes to encourage foreign-
ers to join classes which it is now
forming. The posters read: "Learn
English. Join the English classes
nearest your home. Apply at the Edu-
cational Alliance, 197 East Broadway
for particulars."

The people themselves are asking
for these classes, according to Dr.
Nathan Peyser, executive director, and
the movement hopes to meet their de-
mand by representing the instruction
on the basis of benefit to the individ-
ual. The alliance will endeavor to
show the foreigner that with a knowl-
edge of English he can avail himself
of innumerable privileges of which he
is now deprived.

English Teaching Compulsory
Special cable to The Christian Science
Monitor from its European News Office

TOPEKA, Kansas—The Kansas
House of Representatives on Tuesday
passed the McDermott bill prohibiting
the use of any but the English lan-
guage in the common schools of the
State. The bill applies to all public,
parochial and private schools. It be-
comes effective with the opening of
the new school year in September. It
also requires that civics, American
history and American political insti-
tutions be made a part of the course
of study of all schools. A public pa-
rochial or private school may be
closed by action of the county attorney
or the Attorney-General if it at-
tempts to evade the teaching of Amer-
ican history and government.

CONTROL OF FOOD CHANNELS PROPOSED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Eastern News Office
NEW YORK, New York—Profitsteer-
ing is going on among dealers of food-
stuffs in many parts of the city, ac-
cording to Jonathan C. Day, commis-
sioner of public markets, who believes
that the government has given up its
effort to regulate retail prices because
of the wide variation in the scale
throughout the city.

In his opinion, the only solution to
the problem is to place all food under
public control, which would manage
the channels through which it is sold,
but would not sell it. The establish-
ment of more public markets which
would be available to purchasers in
the five boroughs would be the first
move in this direction, he points out.
The standardizing of food under mu-
nicipal authority would allow a fair
margin of profit to the dealer while
keeping prices down to normal.

ENFORCING PORTO RICO DRY LAW

By special correspondent of The Christian
Science Monitor
SAN JUAN, Porto Rico—The United
States District Attorney and the
Attorney-General had a conference
recently, at which a plan was
agreed upon whereby both the federal
and insular authorities will work to-
gether in the enforcing of the prohibi-
tion laws. Under this agreement, it
is said it is not going to be so easy
in the future to get something to
drink as it has been reported to be
in the past few months.

Court Square Store

"Interurban Center"
In Springfield's Convenient Shopping Center
The New York Resident
Buyers' Sale Is Here
In preparation has required many
weeks of alert merchandising by our
buying organization and the value-giv-
ing in every section is extraordinary.

COURT SQUARE STORE

Forbes & Wallace
SPRINGFIELD, MASS.
Those New Tub
Dresses for Girls
\$2.98 and \$3.98
Such pretty bright plaids, such neatly,
daintily trimmed chambrays.
They are just the sort of dresses that
girls like—with new collars, organdie
sashes or smart belts—and the sort of
dresses that mothers find most practical.

CHINA PLANNING NEW RAILROADS

Purpose of Government Mission
in United States Said to Be to
Arouse Interest of Nation's
Capitalists in the Opportunities

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Pacific Coast News Office
SAN FRANCISCO, California—A
Chinese Government mission made up
of Yeh Kung-cho, former vice-minis-
ter of communications; Wang Chin-
chun, Ph.D., managing director of the
Peking-Hankow Railway; and Hain
Jou-kai, with the twofold purpose of
visiting the Peace Conference and of
getting in touch with United States
financial interests, has arrived here.

In explaining the purposes of the
mission so far as this pertains to the
United States, to a representative of
The Christian Science Monitor, Dr.
Wang said that the party is particu-
larly interested in arousing the inter-
est of United States capitalists in the
opportunities that lie in the construc-
tion of railroads in China. "On just
what basis the proposed construction
would be financed Dr. Wang said that
he was not prepared to say, as the
work of the mission is now only in its
preliminary stage, but he did state
that the Chinese Government would
give ample security and arrange all
necessary cooperation between the
government and the investors.

"One piece of railroad that it is
planned to build at the earliest pos-
sible moment," said Dr. Wang, "is the
stretch of 250 miles between Changsha
and Shaohau, which, when completed,
will connect Peking in the north with
Canton in the south, and constitute the
central portion of the great north and

FARMERS PLAN FOR COOPERATIVE SALES

Experiment at Springfield, Massachusetts, May Develop Into Establishment of Chain of Stores Throughout the District

SPECIAL TO THE Christian Science Monitor

SPRINGFIELD, Massachusetts.—An unlooked-for factor has come to the assistance of the Hampden County Farmers Exchange in its effort to determine whether cooperative marketing can be as successfully carried on as can group buying. This factor is the Farmers Public Market, established in this city less than two months ago, and while in nowise connected with the exchange, the working out of the market plan, which embodies a large cooperative element, is being closely and sympathetically watched by the exchange.

The exchange, which had its beginning some four years ago, has proved beyond a doubt that large economies can be realized through cooperative purchasing and has become a large and well-organized body, strengthened by the Eastern States Farmers Exchange, which acts as a sort of coordinating agency, and some time ago reached the point where it was found desirable to employ a permanent manager to devote his full time to it and study its problems with an eye to further economies and increased convenience.

It is only recently that the other side of the program, that of co-operative marketing, has received much attention and this has not yet been carried far enough to prove either its success or failure. It is felt that in order for the plan to be successful it must be carried out through a market or system of markets. Individual peddling has been proved a wasteful method.

It was at this point that the Farmers Public Market entered and is serving as an object lesson that is likely to prove valuable to the exchange. This market is an outgrowth of the municipal market established here two summers ago in accordance with a

legislative act providing for such markets in cities over a certain population. At the close of the first outdoor season the city rented indoor quarters and the market was continued through the winter. After again carrying the market through its outdoor season last summer the city government refused to make an appropriation for continuing it through the winter, and a small group of farmers established the Farmers Public Market on an experimental basis, renting quarters for a month. A degree of success was attained, and the market continued indefinitely. The market now has 25 members about 25 farmers, about all that can be accommodated, with others desirous to come in.

The overhead expenses of the market are divided on an equitable basis, and with the idea of winning public confidence, more emphasis has been put upon quality of goods than low prices. This has been obtained in part through a system of grading goods.

NEGRO FARMERS CONGRATULATED

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Alabama
At the annual session of the Tuskegee Negro Conference, which opened Jan. 22 at Tuskegee Institute, Alabama, the Negro farmers of the South were congratulated upon their work in helping increase the amount of foodstuffs raised during the war period.

Some uses to which some of this surplus money might well be put were outlined as follows:

"Take some of this money and invest it in land. Buy more tools so that you can farm in an up-to-date manner. Use some of this money to improve your homes so that they may be more comfortable and more attractive for your wives and children. Get for the home labor-saving devices so that your wives and children will not have to spend so much time in drudgery. Use some of this money to improve your schoolhouses. If you do not have a good schoolhouse in your community, get in touch, through the Tuskegee

stitute, with the Rosenwald Schoolhouse Building Committee and your State Department of Education, lengthen your school term. Pay your teacher a better salary. Use some of this surplus money to improve your churches; pay your pastors more liberally and make provision for having services often~~er~~ than once a month."

CIVIL WAR COTTON CLAIM DECISION

SAVANNAH, Georgia--A judgment awarding \$176,666.79 to stockholders of the Old Importing and Exporting company of the State of Georgia, for cotton seized by Sherman in his march to the sea in 1865, has been handed down by the United States Court of claims. When Sherman's army en-

ere Savannah this company had large quantities of cotton in warehouses, and General Sherman ordered it confiscated. Some of it was used by the army, but the greater portion was shipped to Boston and sold. The money derived therefrom was deposited in the United States Treasury and has been kept intact. In the early days after the war the supreme court held that the money belonged to the claimants. The loyalty test statute barred practically every southern man interested. The loyalty test was removed by Congress in 1945.

NEW WAGE POLICY IN SOUTH AUSTRALIA

Government's Interpretation of Court Judgment Differentiates Between Married and Single Employees in Civil Service

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Australian News Office

ADELAIDE, S. Aus.—The government policy on the minimum wage has been announced, and labor is disappointed and openly aggressive. The judgment of the Industrial Court, by which the ruling basic wage was taken to 10s. 6d. from 9s. a day, has been made a rallying point for agitation, and the union representatives in Parliament have been persistently inquiring for a statement of the official attitude.

The government was not bound by the recent decision of the court, but its moral responsibility seemed clear. Its duty was to see that all state employees received a "living wage," which was defined by Judge Brown, president of the court, as "a sum sufficient for the normal and reasonable needs of the average employee in a locality where the work under consideration is done or is to be done."

The Industrial Court judgment held that "an average employee" was a married man with three children. The Premier, therefore, assumed that what Judge Brown meant by a living wage was that required by a married man with three children. So the government argued that if 10s. 6d. a day was regarded as enough for the reasonable necessities of that individual then it was too much for a single worker. For that, and pressing financial reasons, the government refused to apply the new minimum wage of 10s. 6d. to all servants.

Married Men's Advance

The increase would have meant an additional annual amount on the pay sheet of half a million pounds sterling, or more. The most the government is prepared to do is to bring those married men who receive less than 10s. daily up to that sum. The odd sixpence, the Premier contended, was more than made up by the privileges which attach to government jobs. The advance to the married men, however, is not to be accepted as permanent but in the nature of a war bonus for this financial year. The authorities are sanguine that the high cost of living throughout Australia will not obtain for any length of time after the termination of the war. Meanwhile labor is openly organizing for a determined and systematic wage offensive.

The government policy on the living wage has given great dissatisfaction. It is urged that by discriminating between married and single men to the extent of a shilling a day the door is being opened to preference by employers to the cheaper hands. Trades Hall critics argue that any firm, as a matter of logical business economy, will prefer a single man at 9s. a day to a married man at 10s., particularly if the former be the more competent worker. And the firm could say he was!

Discrimination Claimed

In the larger establishments the extra 6s. a week in the case of every hand would amount to a considerable sum and with many industries affected by war conditions, the unions insist that the discrimination made by the government, apparently to help the married men with bigger responsibilities, must operate to the disadvantage of the Trades Hall has announced officially that it intends vigorously to resist the government policy and stormy days are breaking.

FAVORABLE LABOR REPORT IN CANADA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

OTTAWA, Ontario.—According to reports from the Canadian department of labor, the labor situation, so far as skilled workmen are concerned, is but slightly worse than normal, and not nearly so bad as at the end of 1915. Recently 1485 labor unions, representing a membership of 178,671 skilled workers, made reports to the labor department, which showed that of this number of workers 420 were reported as unemployed on Dec. 31, last, this being a percentage of 2.42 as compared with the previous year of 2.17 per cent.

Unemployment had reached its highest point in 1915, when 8.7 per cent of the skilled labor in Canada was idle. By cities Toronto was the highest with 4.61 of unemployed skilled labor, Winnipeg and St. John, New Brunswick, being at the foot of the list, the former with .58, and the latter with .64 per cent of its population.

LIGHT DEMAND FOR FARM LABOR

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

SPRINGFIELD, Massachusetts.—Uncertainty regarding the agricultural outlook in Western New England is reflected in replies received from farmers to 800 questionnaires sent out by the Hampden County Improvement League at the request of Gov. Calvin Coolidge for the purpose of determining farm labor needs for the coming season. If any inference is to be drawn at all from the present incomplete returns, it is that there is a tendency on the part of the farmers toward conservatism.

The uncertainty expressed in the

result of a probability that farm product prices will undergo a sharp decline between now and harvest time, while as yet there is no indication of a corresponding drop in cost of machinery, fertilizer, or labor. Farmers are disinclined to bind themselves to any definite labor rate, contending, as one large producer expresses it, that "such an agreement binds the employer only." It is felt by many farmers that they have nothing to lose through failure to contract for labor in advance. "I shall cut my acreage in half if things do not look better by March 1," writes one.

LABOR MOVEMENTS AMONG THE FRENCH

New National Confederation of Workers Popular With More Thoughtful of Laborers

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, France.—At the very moment when the obsequies of C. G. T. (Confédération Générale du Travail), led by its secretary, the indefatigable M. Jouhaux, has succeeded in obtaining an audience with M. Clemenceau, in order to expound to him the detailed plan of action it proposes to follow, it is particularly interesting to note the rapid development of a new labor association, still little known to the general public, and the policy of which is in direct opposition to that of the C. G. T.

This new organization which was created in 1914, and is called the Confédération Nationale du Travail, has become extremely popular with the more thoughtful members of the working classes in France, in spite of the intensive propaganda of its rival, the C. G. T., which out of 8,000,000 French workmen, numbered, in 1914, some 300,000 members.

The creation of the C. N. T., as the new organization is known by its supporters, responds to several urgent necessities. Firstly, it opposes the disastrous moral influence of the C. G. T., some idea of whose policy may be gained from the fact that M. Jouhaux went so far as publicly to embrace M. Malvy as the former Minister was starting for his forced sojourn at San Sebastian. Secondly, the C. N. T. strives to direct syndicalism back to its true interests, which are exclusively professional and corporate, instead of its being a school of anarchy and general demoralization as the C. G. T. conceives of it.

A Huge Membership

Such are the aims of the Confédération Nationale du Travail, which already numbers more than 200,000 members, all belonging exclusively to the working classes. In order that the confederation may preserve its essentially professional character, no employers and no "patrons" are admitted.

The C. N. T. recently held a congress at which all the syndicates belonging to the Union of Free Syndicates of France were represented. The C. N. T. advocates rather the union of forces than the struggle of classes and the following resolutions were passed. Syndicalism must be saved from becoming the instrument of unscrupulous profiteers, of popular credulity and enthusiasm. The spirit of the "Union Sacrée" which has reigned in France with such fine results during the last four years must be perpetuated between employers and employees, and the members of the C. N. T. are resolved to make every effort necessary to this end. The C. N. T., moreover, preaches to its followers good fellowship between all Frenchmen, whatever their social status or political creed, it supports the idea of the union of capital, intelligence, and labor. If dissensions occur between employers and employees, the C. N. T. wisely advises the latter to settle all differences amicably, without resorting to that violence which can but result in the widening of the breach of mutual misunderstanding. In a word, the C. N. T. wishes to revive the old and excellent French institution of "compagnonnage," viz., those associations of workers of the same profession, which, although adapted to the requirements of modern labor, would nevertheless preserve those essentially French traditions of fraternity which the internationalists strove so vigorously to Germanize. The members of the C. N. T. conceive of "compagnonnage" in a wider sense than that literally expressed by this term, in that they desire their organization to become, so to speak, a national "compagnonnage," for are not all the sons of France "companions" in one and the same great undertaking, that of being the artisans of victorious France?

New Directive Ideal

The C. N. T. is not preoccupied in any way with the religious or political convictions of its members; it respects all beliefs—if sincere. It aims at an absolute independence, and refuses categorically to allow its professional action to be subjected to any doctrine which threatens to disorganize the national life.

The C. N. T. also possesses a carefully elaborated program, which its paper, L'Avenir Syndical, defends and propagates. Thus the question of compulsory and theoretical apprenticeship is one of its favorite subjects of discussion, whilst it also advocates the "back to the land" theory with much persuasion and conviction.

The C. N. T. is conscious that a large part of the working classes of France is groping—perhaps blindly but surely, persistently—after a new directive ideal. It also realizes the necessity of replacing class dissension by union, and wishes to do its utmost to contribute to the national prosperity of France by establishing between employers and employees a fraternal camaraderie, the continuation of that formed in the trenches during their four years of common struggle for a common cause.

COURTS DISAGREE UPON PICKETING

Peaceful Method Declared in Arizona to Violate No Rights, While an Opposite Opinion Is Given in California

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

PHOENIX, Arizona.—The Supreme Court of the United States is to be called upon to decide whether "peaceful picketing" is or is not a violation of the personal, Constitution-guaranteed rights of the individual picketed. The case has just gone from Arizona on writ of error against the decision of the Supreme Court of this State in the case of *Truax vs. Corrigan* and *Bisbee Local of the Cooks and Waiters Union*. The plaintiff is a Bisbee restaurant keeper who refused to unionize his place two years ago and then was picketed. A test case was brought to enjoin the union from such interference with the restaurant man's business. The Superior Court of the county decided for defendants on the ground that the Arizona state constitution, gave the right of "peaceful picketing," and no allegations of violence were made in the complaint. This judgment was affirmed by the Arizona Supreme Court.

In the judgment of the higher court, Justice Cunningham stated: "No one has a right to interfere with the private management of a man's business. If he refuses to employ union members or refuses to pay union wages and refuses to recognize union conditions of employment, that is his affair altogether, and his rights cannot be interfered with. . . . If a person conducting a business elects to disregard the demands of his employees and such employees strike for that reason, no rights of the employer are violated if the striking employees advertise the cause of the strike. If the publicity given the facts causes a loss, such loss is attributable to the employer and his business methods as proximate causes of the loss to him. . . . It follows, naturally and logically, such employer may freely and without question by anyone make known to his patrons, customers and the public at large his attitude in the matter, if he desires. . . . Why should the employer be heard to question the right of the other party to the dispute to advertise the fact of the unsettled condition of the dispute?"

The decision specifically denies that picketing deprived the complainant of any of his legal rights. Since the Arizona decision was made of record, the second division of the California District Court of Appeal, considering a similar restaurant case, from San Diego, with basis on a similar statute, sustains the decision of an inferior court that had ordered injunction against the picketing force, after the boycott had continued nearly a year. In pronouncing the judgment in the District Court, Judge Thomas stated: "There can no more be peaceful picketing than chaste vulgarity, peaceful mobbing or lawful lynching."

RETURNING MEN GET OLD POSITIONS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

CONCORD, New Hampshire.—An investigation by John S. H. Davis, commissioner of the New Hampshire Bureau of Labor into the reemployment of returning soldiers and sailors shows that practically all New Hampshire employers are taking back their former employees as fast as they return from the service.

A canvass of 357 manufacturing establishments which had 4871 men in the army and navy shows that 4306 of these men have already been taken back to work. Two hundred and seventy-two others who were not previously employed have been given jobs upon securing their release from the service. The number of women working in the places vacated by men who went to the army and navy was 574 and of these women only 89 have been displaced by the men upon their return.

Of 164 mercantile establishments similarly canvassed, it was found that they had 295 men in the service, 184 of whom have been taken back and there have been 25 additional men employed from the army and navy ranks. On 194 farms in the State with 199 men in the service, 66 have been taken back.

ICE HARVESTING BEGINS

GARDINER, Maine.—Ice harvesting on the Kennebec River to fill seven large houses to their capacity, and about 200,000 tons will be started today. An announcement early in December by the company operating the work said that no ice would be cut this winter. The change in plans is ascribed to the mild weather and consequent failure to obtain thick ice elsewhere. The product will be shipped to New York and other points along the coast.

DUTY OF CHURCH TO LABOR

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Australian News Office

AUCKLAND, N. Z.—As the conditions of society in pre-war days had prepared the way for the great conflict in Europe, so unless capital and labor go on to arrive at a better understanding the world would be involved in an industrial upheaval of considerable magnitude, declared Bishop Averil in an address to the Auckland synod of the Church of England. Bishop Averil believed that unless capital and labor could find some higher ground as a basis on which to seek for cooperation in the future, and unless equity, justice, service, brotherhood, and the good of all were accepted as that basis, the war would never finish. "The world will be deluged," he said, "by a democracy which lacks the very foundations which made it safe for the world. He hoped that,

following the war, there would be a deeper sense of fellowship between the nations, and that wars would cease as knowledge, friendship, and trust increased. The same bases applied to the industrial question and we might hope for a cessation of industrial war when capital and labor showed the same feeling in their dealings which, it was believed, nation would exhibit in dealing with nation. It was not true, continued Bishop Averil, to say that the only ideals of labor were higher pay and less work. It was the duty of the church to study sympathetically the aspiration of labor and to condemn social or economic conditions which tended to deprive human beings of their legitimate right to self-realization.

NOTES ON LABOR IN GREAT BRITAIN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its London News Office

LONDON, England.—The National Amalgamated Union of Shop Assistants, Warehousemen and Clerks states that the year 1918 has been the most active in the whole history of the union. In spite of the handicap caused by the loss of 40,000 members serving with the colors, great progress has been made in bettering conditions for those who have remained behind. Every effort has been made to maintain and improve the status of workers in the distributive trades, and it has been evident that those who have joined the forces realize that it is only by combined effort and by keeping a united front that the problems of the demobilization period can be dealt with effectively. The Shop Assistants' Union has announced the intention of commencing a new year of work with the determination to make a decided impression on the whole industry of distribution, and to see that increasing efficiency is given increasing recognition.

Representatives of the National Amalgamated Union of Shop Assistants, Warehousemen and Clerks met the secretary of the Nottingham Drapers Chamber of Trade and some of the leading drapers, who are members of the chamber, at Nottingham, to discuss revision of wages and general working conditions for the dressing and millinery trades in Nottingham. It is hoped, as a result of the discussion which took place, that an agreement will be reached shortly.

The Launderers Association has taken exception to the fact that, as they state, "thousands of women and girls, whose services are badly needed in many trades are enjoying a holiday which they intend to last as long as the taxpayer is content to put up with what is a most wasteful expenditure of public money," and are asking the Ministry of Labor, or, in the last resort, the Premier, to establish machinery to insure that only those women who are unable to obtain work at a reasonable wage shall be allowed to draw the 25s. a week unemployment allowance granted by the government.

Headed by Mr. C. T. Cramp, president of the National Union of Railwaymen, delegates of the National Union of Railwaymen and the Associated Society of Locomotive Engineers and Firemen met the railway executive committee recently to discuss the practical application of the eight-hour day, recently conceded to railwaymen by the government. The meeting was held in private, but there is every expectation that although no decision was reached on certain points raised, these difficulties will be satisfactorily settled at a further meeting.

The scheme for introducing a 47-hours week in the shipbuilding and engineering trades has led to stoppages of work on Tyneside, the Hartlepool and elsewhere. In connection with the Tyne strike a meeting was held recently at the Ministry of Labor in London between the Employers' Federation and the central board of the Boiler-makers, Shipwrights, and Blacksmiths Association. After some discussion the meeting was adjourned.

TEXTILE WORKERS' STRIKE ENDS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

KINGSTON, Ontario.—The strike of the Dominion Textile Company's employees here, which began early in December, ended a few days ago after a satisfactory settlement had been made. The strikers had demanded a 15 per cent increase in wages, shorter hours and the recognition of their union. Recently they dropped the demand for shorter hours. They made the claim that since 1914 they had received an increase in wages of only 20 per cent. The strike has resulted in the mill conditions being more thoroughly looked into by the general manager and various complaints of the operators are to be remedied.

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THE CHILDREN'S PAGE

A Little Boy of Old Cambridge

When anyone mentions James Russell Lowell, do you think, first of all, of "The Vision of Sir Launfal"? I always do, in school I learned long passages of this poem, and many of the lines I have never forgotten, for they possess deep beauty of phrase and word, as well as of meaning. I used to sit and think of the young knight, "in his gilded mail that flamed so bright," and of how things must have looked to him when he rode forth from the dark old castle into the wide, green, lovely world of summer on his journey to the East, in search of the Holy Grail. It recalls the stories of King Arthur, and of his knights; and Sir Launfal's adventures became so real to me that I am not sure I did not definitely connect this knight with that more famous company of the Round Table. I reveled in Lowell's descriptions of the out-of-doors, too; many do. Such a passage as that beginning: "What is so rare as a day in June?" was clearly written by some one who loved the countryside at all seasons—not only in the warm, golden-green glow of early summer, but in winter, too.

When you stop and reflect a bit, you will understand how it came about that Lowell knew nature so well. You see, as a little boy he lived at Cambridge, Massachusetts, in a big, square, yellow house, which is yet standing, well sheltered behind its green pines and foliage. It is pretty enough today, as you ramble along in the Mount Auburn street car or whizz past in your motor. The Charles River is near at hand, separated only by some low-lying land; the open fields are quickly reached at will. But when little "Jimmy" Lowell lived there, with his father and mother, his brothers and sisters, the house was really in the country. That's very different from being in a suburb to which a subway and a street car will carry you, in perhaps half an hour, from the midst of the city itself. When "Elmwood" was built, in the Eighteenth Century, one traveled to Boston by way of Brookline and Roxbury, which is very roundabout indeed to one who knows the district. For a considerable time, later, students at Harvard College could only go to and from Boston by omnibuses, having straw in the bottom to keep the passengers' feet warm, which jogged along perhaps twice in every hour, good-naturedly stopping wherever halted and making long detours up country lanes. As late as that Washington's Birthday, in 1819, when James Russell Lowell was born at Elmwood, the district was one of large and comfortable country houses, set back in their own spacious lawns and gardens.

There were already three sons and two daughters in that family, and great games all these children must have had together, across the wide marshes to the river or over the fields which separated their own Elmwood from the village of Cambridge, where the college was. The youngest of the Lowells loved to gaze from the upper windows of the old house, out over the surrounding country, which, if possible, appeared to him fairer than the more cultivated drives and flower beds of the home premises. Yet that was lovely enough, for the path to the front door was bordered with lilacs and syringas, and beyond were the big trees, the pines, the horse chestnuts and the elms, some of which were planted by Dr. Lowell, the father and a minister. James Russell himself loved trees, also; and if you go today to visit Elmwood, you will see trees which were planted by the poet, more than fifty years ago. He was always, boy and man, a great lover of all that was most beautiful in his surroundings; he delighted in a shimmering field of buttercups, and every bird note was familiar to him.

For a long time, this world of Elmwood was enough for the boy; then he grew keen to see what lay beyond, though it were no prettier to look at. Instead of wandering about the country near Beaver Brook or the Waverley Oaks, he eagerly jumped up into the old chaise beside his father, when visits were to be exchanged with neighboring parishes. Sometimes, indeed, these excursions were quite extended, and one of the biographers of Lowell tells us that there were still children who, doffing their caps or lifting their pinafores, would drop curtsies to the minister as he drove past. There were two memorable occasions when little James Russell went even further, while he was yet a very small boy; once he stayed for a short time with a relative at Portsmouth, and, at another time, Dr. Lowell took him to Washington, where they visited the Carroll family. The boy then saw Mount Vernon, the old home of General Washington; and so much did he always enjoy the place that, long afterward, he went there in the company of his own small grandson, discovering its interest all over again, in the other boy's enthusiasm.

The Lowell children, having discovered that there were many fine and interesting things in the wide world, often amused themselves with climbing upon chairs, studying the maps, and imagining the scenes and happenings in all sorts of distant and unfamiliar lands. For, of course, James Russell Lowell's school days began after that joyous period which was all play.

The first school to which the boy went was what was called a "dame school," standing not far from where is now Brattle Square, in Cambridge, quite close by the river. Lowell, in his "Biglow Papers," described it as:

"Propped on the marsh, a dwelling now, I see
The humble schoolhouse of my
A. B. C."

Probably he enjoyed his school, for we know that he used to run contentedly homeward, after lessons were done, whistling shrilly to his

mother, to signal his return. Later, Lowell went to a boarding school, kept by a Mr. Wells, and here he was prepared for entering Harvard College. One might tell interesting stories of the hours spent here, when certain other famous Cambridge boys were Lowell's schoolfellows, and when, as one of his schoolfellows writes, "Mr. Wells always heard a recitation with the book in his left hand and a rattan in his right, and if the boy made a false quantity or did not know the meaning of a word, down came the rattan on his head." During these school days, the young Lowell read much, as well as learned his Latin and his mathematics; he read, among other things, Spenser and Scott, and he delighted in telling these tales to the other children or in inventing his own stories with which to entertain them.

So James Russell Lowell went on to Harvard College, where this seat of learning, within the borders of his own home town, heaped honors upon him. The story of the life of this great American poet is well worth reading at far greater length than it is possible to relate it here. For all the beautiful and lofty things which he wrote the world has long praised him; and every one who reads and thinks is glad to do him honor on the hundredth anniversary of his birth.

Pete at Villeneuve

Sourire had been barking almost ever since daybreak, as dogs sometimes do, and Jean had wanted to sleep late, as boys will in the morning. There was no special reason for Sourire's barking, except that he was awake; he wanted to express himself and this was his only manner of talking.

Jean thought that Sourire might like his breakfast, so he dressed a little earlier than usual and went out to him.

"Now what were you making all that noise about, Sourire? Look at the way Pete is still lying quietly in his house. Not a sound has he made." Sourire barked several times, as if to say: "I know that I'm not a war dog, and you haven't trained me to keep still, but we like each other." He jumped up and licked Jean's cheek.

"Pete," called Jean. Pete, who had not moved or made a sound, who had only taken a glance at Jean as he came out of the house, jumped up and was at the boy's side like a flash.

"Now, what do you think of Sourire, Pete?" asked Jean. "He was barking away at daybreak, when I want to sleep. Probably he wakes you, too, but you have been used to noise at the front. I suppose you rather like it." Sourire thought that it was his action which should be the answer to this question, as he began to jump up and bark at Pete; it seemed to make Pete know that play was in order, for he began to race with him and bark louder than Sourire. Every morning, however, Jean had found that Pete waited till an order was given, before he left his kennel.

Jean went into the kitchen, where he found his mother. At her large oven she had been making bread for the neighbors during the day, and she was always up early. "Good morning, my son," she called, as he entered the door. "Did Sourire wake you so early? I must thank him, and give him a good breakfast." "Yes, that is what I came for, mamma," answered her son, "and Pete's breakfast, too."

"Do you think I will forget about our guest? Have I forgotten since he came here?"

"Oh, no, mamma!" answered Jean, promptly. "I only meant that I wanted to take them both out together."

Stale bread, some meat, water and a very little milk, poured over the bread to soften it, were soon in two plates, which Jean carried out of doors to the dogs.

A whistle! How the dogs raced back to Jean. Pete in the lead, although Sourire was a good runner. Then Sourire sniffed at both plates. Pete looked at Sourire, as if to say: "What does a trick like that mean?" and began eating.

"Pete," Jean said, "Sourire is just fooling. He doesn't mean to be impolite, when he pokes his nose in your food; it's just a friendly interest. I know. He only sniffs; he doesn't take a bite from your plate."

Indeed, Pete did not object to this in Sourire, and he looked at his friend with a kind of quiet amusement; then he went on with breakfast in his usual businesslike way.

Jean was called away that minute by the postman's pleasant whistle, and off he ran to see what letters there might be. His mother was there before him, and held out a card.

"From America," asked Jean. "No, I think it is from the American Colonel, who left Pete with us," answered his mother.

They read it together:

American E. F.
Jan. 8, 1919.
Dear Jean,
This is just a greeting to you and your mother and Pete. We are in the town pictured on this card. I know that you and Pete are having good times together, and I hope that you have written often to John in America. I may see you before long.

Your friend,
Charles Hawkins.

"Isn't that a German town?" asked Jean, looking at the picture on the card.

"Yes, many American soldiers are now in Germany," answered his mother.

"I suppose they are," said Jean slowly. "I wonder if some of the people in those towns are not glad to see them."

"Yes, surely there are some such people," answered Mme. Bonnard.



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor, from an illustration by Paul Branson, in "The Sandman's Forest," by Louis Dodge. (Charles Scribner's Sons, New York.)

"You are welcome, Giddy"

Giddy Arrives at the Sandman's Forest

"I think that Pete is glad that there is peace, don't you?" asked Jean.

"I know he is," answered his mother. "Pete, speak if you are glad." Pete barked loudly, whether he understood the question fully or not, and Sourire barked, too, although he was not addressed.

The following day the first letter came to Jean from Pete's master, in America, to whom Jean had written every week since Colonel Hawkins had brought Pete to Villeneuve. It was as follows:

Cominster, New York, U. S. A.
Dec. 14, 1919.

Dear Friend in France:

I was very happy to receive a letter from you yesterday, and to know that Pete is with you. I'm sure he is happy to be there.

I wish he was here, but I am glad to know about him. Perhaps I should not say what I did, for I ought to be glad he is in such good hands. I am glad for that, but, just the same, I do want him to come back here.

My, what a time we will have when he arrives! Pete is a fine dog. He knows how to mind. He knew a lot before he left the United States. Now he has had training in England and service in France, I may find that he knows more than I do when he gets back.

I really want to thank you very much for taking care of Pete. I thank you many, many times. It is good of you to write me. Please write often. It is almost as good as seeing Pete, but not quite.

I send my very best wishes, and so does my mother, and so does my father.

Your friend John.

P. S.—My name is almost like yours. I know some French and hope to learn more.

Yes, John was glad that Pete was happy at Villeneuve. But Pete had been away from him nearly nine months, and John found it somewhat difficult not to say how much he missed him. He could be sent back to the United States. It was not to be long after the receipt of this letter by Jean, in about the middle of January, that Pete was to leave Villeneuve and start for home; but, of course, neither boy knew of this in advance.

What the Star Says

A yellow star hangs in the sky,
Serene and clear above a cloud
And, though it never speaks a word
And not a single sound is heard,
It seems to twinkle out quite loud:
"I shine for you, I shine for you."

"And every one who looks may see
I'm doing what I'm here to do,
To twinkle, twinkle, clear and bright.
And send to earth my mellow light,
Above this cloud of darkest blue,
To shine for every one of you."

Giddy Arrives at the Sandman's Forest

he recognized, with a thrill of pleasure and amusement, as canaries. There was a perfect swarm of them, and they came with swift, dipping movements, chirping excitedly. From another direction came birds of paradise, and these were followed by lyre birds and other brilliant species. The very sky was full of them.

They all took their places behind the Superstork, like soldiers on the march; and then the immense aerial cavalcade moved along the beach at full speed until the Superstork began to move more slowly, as if he were approaching a landing place.

And then Giddy made another discovery which brought his heart into his mouth. There was an immense line of animals standing along the edge of the forest, facing the sea, like soldiers standing at company front. As far as he could see this majestic line of animals extended. He felt that he should have been really alarmed if the animals had dashed out across the beach; but they did not do so. They held their places in the line with perfect steadfastness.

While his glance traveled wonderingly along this line of animals, it paused at length upon the most enormous elephant he had ever seen; and by an offhand reckoning he concluded that the elephant occupied a position if it were the most important animal of all. On one side of the elephant there was a very noble-looking lion, and on the other a magnificent tiger. He briefly took in certain others; a leopard, a very friendly appearing bear of a fine, reddish-brown . . . he became a bit confused as he tried to look at them all. Somewhere he had seen a deer with wonderful antlers; but when he tried again to find the place where the deer was, he saw a great giraffe, with an antelope standing beside him.

They were all most wonderfully clean, and they all held their heads high, as if they were very proud and pleased.

Then the elephant raised his trunk in a quaint, crooked fashion, and trumpeted loudly, and all the animals turned sedately and disappeared.

The Superstork had been gently sailing along the beautiful beach, while Giddy surveyed the scene, and now he turned out of his course slightly so that he came close to the edge of the forest. But as yet it seemed that he did not intend either to alight or to penetrate in among the trees. He skirted the face of the forest for all the world as a boy will walk along a street, past many houses, until he comes to his own door. He was now flying very low—in the shadow of the great trees, and Giddy had an excellent opportunity to look at the trees. . . .

He was . . . wholly unprepared for a new move on the part of the Superstork. The immense bird altered his direction so abruptly that Giddy was almost upset; and then he realized

that they had come to a cavern-like opening into the forest, and that the Superstork was entering the region of trees. His wings were not moving now. He was sailing close to the ground.

And in another moment Giddy realized that he could see almost nothing at all. Deep shadows surrounded and covered him. He peered about him curiously. A great sighing sound was in his ears. For the first time, he could hear the voice of the forest. And, little by little, he began to see more clearly. They had come to a place where there was a mountain and a waterfall, and a deep glade near by.

There were animals, too—perhaps the same animals that had come to the edge of the forest to witness his approach. They were all stationed in a great circle—some of them so far distant that Giddy could barely make out their outlines. Only the elephant had a separate place; he was in the middle of the circle.

Giddy was thinking to himself: "You'd think I'd be afraid of them— but, of course, I'm not."

There was really nothing to be afraid of, even if the Superstork were to alight with him right in the midst of them; and this, it proved, was precisely what the Superstork meant to do.

There was a brief period of discomfort while the Superstork checked his flight completely, and then he came to rest right in front of the big elephant. Their long flight was ended.

Giddy knew precisely what was expected of him. He slid to the ground without waiting to be told. For an instant, he felt like stretching himself. He really had begun to feel a bit cramped. But he felt that he was being very generally observed, and he had no doubt there would be some sort of ceremony, because he had come; and so he stood very erect, waiting to be formally welcomed.

He knew he had done precisely the right thing when the elephant cleared his throat with a sound like thunder, and then glanced with great dignity to left and right, and behind him. All the animals were arising, much as people do at church when they mean to sing.

And then the elephant spoke: "You are welcome, Giddy. I speak for myself and all my people."

That was all.

Giddy caught himself twisting a button on his rompers, because he did not know quite what to say. But at least he ought to make a bow—of that he was certain. And so he bowed politely to the elephant and to the Superstork, and then he made a wide gesture with his arms toward the great circle of animals.

"I thank you for this—this, cordial reception," he said. "I am—in fact, I am very glad to be here."

He bowed again, and the elephant said, "Um—um!" with a very satisfied tone, and there was a murmur among all the other animals.

It was the Superstork who placed things upon a more comfortable basis. He preened himself mightily, and then observed to the elephant: "A very fine boy—don't you think?" And the elephant repeated with deep satisfaction: "A very fine boy, indeed."

When You Give a Roman Play

Many times, when you are giving a play which concerns itself with some distant period of history, it is very difficult to be sure that you are getting your costumes quite correct. In "The Bankside Costume Book for Children," Melicent Stone describes in a most helpful way the proper costumes for men and women in many different times. Suppose you are staging a Roman play, this is your correct footgear:

The sandal may be considered as the usual foot covering; boots and shoes were worn, but the latter were of leather, very richly ornamented, and would be hard to reproduce. Sandals can be made thus: the bare foot is placed on a piece of basil leather (to be had of shoemakers and saddlers), or of linoleum or oilcloth, and the outline traced; this is then cut out, and on both sides and at the heel are sewn five short loops of tape or braid; through these long thongs of leather braids or ribbons (senators wore purple lacings) are passed and bound round the instep and ankle. Another rather more elaborate way of making a sandal is where a square of leather or linoleum is attached by thongs to the four loops, making a covering for the instep while another thong is attached to the heel. Hunters wore a high boot of soft leather, laced widely up the front and turned over at the top. The legs were always bare.

A Song of the Eagle's Nest

(Pawnee)

See where she comes to her little ones lying
so snugly and safely the nest in!
Hark! She is calling; hear her,
List as her nestlings make answer;
See how she gently hovers,
Happy our hearts as we look on her
hovering
over her nestlings so gently.

See where she comes to her little ones lying
so snugly and safely the nest in!
Hark! She is calling; hear her,
List as her nestlings answer;
See her alighting so gently,
Happy our hearts as we see her
alighting
there over her nestlings so gently.

—Translated by Alice Fletcher.

The Fern Family

It is said that the family of ferns comprises about 6000 distinct species, with practically innumerable varieties of these species.

The Visit of the City Mouse to the Country Mouse

III
The Loom

Early next morning, when the orchard resounded with sounds of the birds, Mother Mouse arose, and, having dressed, went outside to see the sun arise. The sun's painted gleams colored all the east a rosy pink. The flowers were jewels of dew; the morning-glories were first to awake. Taking her two stout wooden buckets, she went to the well for water, resting and inhaling the early morning air, fresh with the scent of the mignonette and wild rose, that peeped over the wall. Pouring the sparkling water into her buckets, she carried it into the kitchen; and, starting porridge on the crane, she went to the milk closet for pails, then to the barn where the old mother cow and her calf mowed a greeting. Hay and corn and water she gave the animals, and then, milking a full pail of foaming milk, she returned to the kitchen, where, one by one, the Mouse children appeared, clamoring for something to eat. The cousin was the last to appear, but, having played with the littlest Mouse children, she sat down to her own porridge.

"Would you like to go with me when I feed the chickens?" said old Mother Mouse.

"Indeed, I would," said the Cousin Mouse.

"Now let us go into the loom room," said the old Mother Mouse later on; and, leading the way, she entered the long shed adjoining the house.

The loom was covered with dust, the Mouse children had mixed up the bobbins and the shuttles, and it took quite some time to dust, sort out and wind up the bobbins. The Mother Mouse straightened all the warp threads, knotting the loose ones, tightening the back beam and tying the warp to the front beams more firmly.

"What do you call this?" said the Cousin Mouse, pointing to the threads that went through the loom, from the back to the front.

"That is the warp, the warp threads that I have to warp, a whole day's work before we ever begin to weave. But, as there was a little on the loom, I thought I would let you begin on that, instead of growing quite discouraged getting ready to weave. You see those pedals, under the loom? You press one of those down, then the other, and see what happens on the other side of the reed, as we call this hanging, swinging bar. When you press your right foot, the whole set of threads go down, the while the others stay up. When you press with the other foot, those threads which were up go down; and, if you take a shuttle and shoot it across between the sets of threads, with the right foot pressed down, and then press with the other foot and shoot the shuttle, with its trailing thread, through, you will see that out of all those threads which were good for nothing in themselves, you make them hold together into a useful article. This is weaving. Now try," said old Mother Mouse. "I will sit beside you, on the weaver's seat, and you can't help doing it. It is so easy, once you know how."

The Cousin Mouse was almost too pleased to do it well. She pressed the pedal too hard and broke some of the connecting rope. Mother Mouse laughingly fixed it, saying: "In all my weaving, I never did that. You are too strong. Now try again."

So the Cousin Mouse tried again, and, throwing the shuttle through the warp, it went sailing on to the floor. Mother Mouse said: "Truly, I did not know it was so hard to learn to weave. Now, look at me," and deftly she pressed the pedals and then sent the shuttle through the warp, catching it as deftly on the other side; changing her feet and throwing the shuttle back at the same time, she had an inch of cloth done in no time.

"Now, look. I will do it very slowly." So, after watching a few minutes, Cousin Mouse felt more confidence and was sure she could weave now. She went very carefully, picking up a dropped thread with her shuttle, and pushed it slowly to the other side. And, at last, her first thread was in.

"That is it," encouraged Mother Mouse; "now this side." But, at that moment, the bobbin slid out of the shuttle.

"Oh, dear!" exclaimed the cousin. "I never shall be able to do it."

"That's nothing," said old Mother Mouse, slipping it into its place again. "Now, let us see." And so Cousin Mouse worked and struggled, and, finally, there was the cloth all woven. The edges were not firm, there were skipped threads, but the Cousin Mouse had the idea. When Mother Mouse said: "I must go into the house and attend to some things that stand waiting," Cousin Mouse said: "Let me keep on and, if I get into great difficulties, I'll come to you."

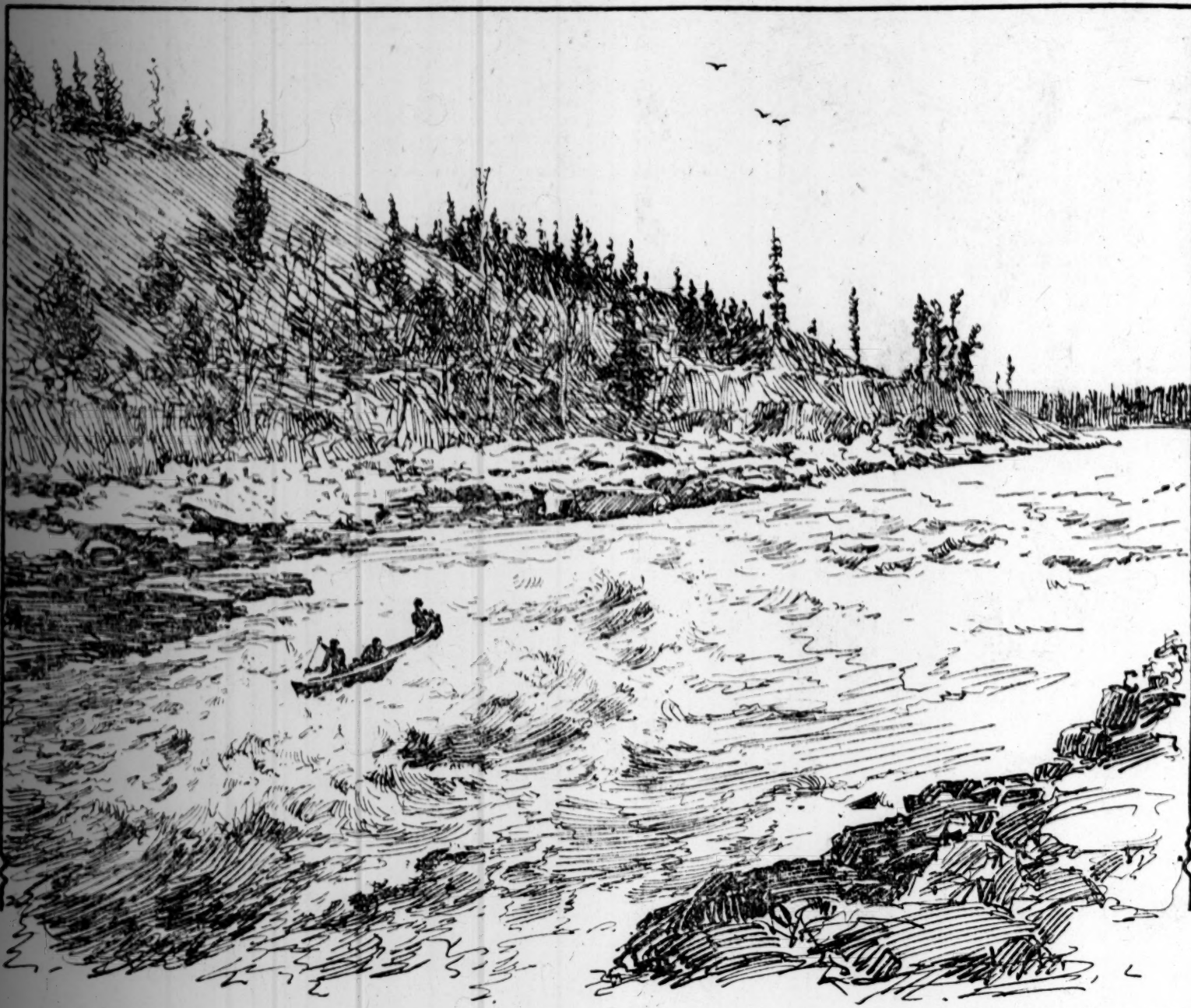
"All right," said Mother Mouse. "Keep at it, and you will have it. This is plain weaving. When you have mastered this, we will tackle some fancy weaving."

"Fine," said Cousin Mouse. "I think this is great fun." Nothing could disturb her, for hours, till one of the Mouse boys poked his head into the loom room, looked all around and, seeing no one save Cousin Mouse in the loom room, tiptoed mysteriously near her and whispered in her ear.

"Will you come?" he asked her aloud, and she, feeling ready to stop this accustomed work for a time, rose and said: "Where?"

The Mouse boy led her into the summer kitchen, where he had been freezing ice cream; and, before he packed it away till supper time, he gave her a big saucer for trial.

THE HOME FORUM



White Horse Rapids, Yukon River

Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

Leaping and Seething
Like a Cataract

In 1887-88 William Ogilvie, D. L. S., a famous Canadian explorer, crossed the Chilkoot Pass with a heavy outfit, among which were two Peterboro canoes, each strong enough to hold two men and freight. These boats made seventeen hundred landings, and did about two thousand five hundred miles of work on Lewis River, Porcupine River, Bell's River, Poplar River, Pells River, and thence up the great

Mackenzie River—a distance of one thousand four hundred miles. . . . This intrepid explorer then built another boat, a large one, and with the three boats he started down the Yukon to go as far as the international boundary line—about seven hundred miles. He found the White Horse Pass considered impossible to run with the big boats. He sent two men through the cañon in one of the canoes to await the arrival of one boat. . . . Those in the canoe got through, but would not try it again. The passage was made in three minutes, or at the rate of twelve and one-half miles an hour.

There is a rock in the middle of the channel near the upper end of the carry. . . . In low water this rock barely shows itself above the surface. The distance from the head to the foot of the cañon is five-eighths of a mile, with a basin about midway in it of one hundred and fifty yards in diameter. It is circular in form, with steep sides about one hundred feet high. The lower part of the cañon is much rougher to run through than the upper.

The White Horse Rapids proper are only about three-eighths of a mile long. . . . At the foot of the channel it is only thirty yards wide, and here there is a sudden drop and the water rushes through at a tremendous rate, leaping and seething like a cataract. The miners have constructed a portage road on the west side and put down railroads in some places on which to shove their boats over, and they have also made windlasses to haul their boats uphill, at the foot of the cañon.—Thomas Martindale.

The Beginning of My
Holiday

How I do pity all the lords and great gentlemen with nothing in the world to do except to find out how to make things pleasant, and new places to go to, and new ways of spending their money; at least, I always pity them at the beginning of my holiday, though perhaps when one first comes back to eleven months' hard grind in town the feeling isn't quite so strong.

At any rate, I wouldn't have changed places with the greatest lord in the land on Tuesday morning, September 15th. I was up as soon as it was light, and saw the sun rise over the Gray's Inn Lane chimney-pots; and I declare they looked quite beautiful. I didn't know at all before what a fine outline they make when the rays come flat along the roofs; and mean often to get up in time to see them by sunrise next summer; but just now it's very cold of morning, and I dare say they don't look so well. When I put my head out of the window it was quite clear and fresh, and I thought I could smell the country.

I hadn't much to do, for I had packed my bag overnight; but I went over all my things again, and changed the places of some of them in my old bureau (which belonged to my father, who was clerk for forty years in one of the oldest houses in Clement's Inn), and looked up all the drawers; and then I set to work to lay breakfast for three; for I had asked my two friends to come and see me off, and they had made it all up with my landlady. So about six o'clock they came in, and we had a capital breakfast; and then we started off to walk up to the Paddington station, carrying my bag between us. I had settled to go by the 7:30 train, because if I hadn't they couldn't have come with me; besides, it is the first train which stops at Farringdon-road; and I was very glad when we got into the bustle of the station, for they were rather

low, and I felt almost ashamed of being so jolly, though certainly they had had their holiday earlier in the year. But when I saw their faces out of the window of the third-class carriage, just as the starting-bell rang, I should like to have paid their fares out of my own pocket, if they could have gone with me.

However, by the time we got past Wormwood Scrubs (which looked so fresh and breezy with the gossamer lying all over it), I could think of nothing else but the country and my holiday. How I did enjoy the pretty hill with the church at top and the stream at the bottom by Hanwell, and the great old trees about half a mile off on the right before you get to Slough; and the view of Windsor Castle, and crossing the Thames at Maidenhead, with its splendid weeping willows, and the old Bath-road bridge, and the reach beyond with the woods coming down to the bank, and the great lords' houses up above. And then all the cornfields, though by this time most of them were only stubble, and Reading town, and the great lasher at Pangbourne, where the water was rushing and dancing through in the sunlight to welcome me into Berkshire; and the great stretches of open land about Wallingford Road and Didcot. And after that came great green pasture fields, and orchards, and gray stone farmhouses, and before I could turn round we were at Farringdon-road station, and it was a quarter past eleven. As I got out and gave up my ticket, I couldn't help thinking of the two lines Jim Fisher would go on saying when we went out walking in Combe Wood and Richmond Park one Sunday this last May—

"How beautiful the country do appear at this time of the year."

I know he was laughing, and made them out of his own head, though he declared they were in Chaucer; but they are just as true for all that, whether Jim Fisher or Chaucer made them, though the English isn't as good as the sense.—From "The Scouring of the White Horse," by the author of "Tom Brown's School Days."

Follow Me!

Lord, I would follow, but—
First, I would leave things straight before I go.
Collect my dues, and pay the debts I owe.
Let when I'm gone, and none is here to tend.
Time's ruthless hand my garnering o'erthrow.

Lord, I would follow, but—
First, I would see the end of this high road.
That stretches straight before me, fair and broad.
So clear the way I cannot go astray, it surely leads me equally to God.

Lord, I would follow, but—
Follow I will, but first so much there is.
That claims me in life's vast emergencies.
Wrongs to be righted, great things to be done.
Shall I neglect these vital urgencies?
Who answers Christ's insistent call? Must give himself, his life, his all. Without one backward look.
Who sets his hand unto the plow, And glances back with anxious brow. His calling hath mistook.
Christ claims him wholly for his own; He must be Christ's and Christ's alone.

—John Oxenham (from "Hearts Courageous").

Washington City a
Century Ago

"In 1815 the head of society in America was generally held to be the President's wife and the primacy of the White House began with the reign of Dolly Madison. When John Adams and his wife had moved into it in the first year of the century it was hardly finished and they disputed possession with the workmen. The city of Washington was in a state of chaos, and there was no society for Mrs. Adams to lead. During Jefferson's administration the house had a master but no mistress. His daughter, Mrs. Randolph, was with him most of the time, and Mrs. Epes, another daughter, part of the time, but he was an overshadowing personage who dominated in every sphere, and the White House was his rather than theirs," writes Gaillard Hunt in "Life in America One Hundred Years Ago."

"It was not fully furnished till Mrs. Madison and Benjamin H. Latrobe equipped it in 1809, spending eleven thousand dollars for the purpose. . . . When they had finished their labors the interior of the house presented a pleasing appearance, in harmony with the perfect taste of the exterior. When it was lighted for Mrs. Madison's first reception in May, 1809, a thousand wax candles glittered from the chandeliers, and the scene was really beautiful. The house became the gathering-place for society in Washington, which was considered to be the best the country afforded, and was called 'the first circle in the nation.' The mistress of the White House followed the customs of her time, and was neither above nor below them. She dressed in the fashion and loved beautiful clothes. . . . To show what clothes a fine lady wore, a description of her costume on the day her husband was inaugurated may be ventured. At the reception after the ceremonies in the evening at the inauguration hall she had on a pale buff-colored velvet, made plain, with a very long train, but not the least trimming, a beautiful pearl necklace, earrings, and bracelet; her head-dress was a turban of the same."

"There was general interest in the social life and everything else pertaining to the city of Washington. It had been deliberately planned and artificially made, instead of coming into existence naturally from the needs of the surrounding country or as a port for shipping. It was the common property of all the nation, and everybody had an opinion about it. It deserved little praise and received none. Foreigners and Americans made it a butt for their wit, and it is doubtful if any other city in the world was ever so peppered with epigrams."

"Here are some of the criticisms taken at random from an inexhaustible supply. One of the early doggerel rhymes said that it was a place

"Where the houses and kitchens were yet to be framed,
The trees to be felled, and the streets to be named."

"In 1806, the poet, Tom Moore, called it

"That famed metropolis where fancy sees
Squares in morasses, obelisks in trees."

"A few years later the Abbé Carrea da Serra, Portuguese minister, whom President Madison called 'the most enlightened and esteemed foreigner

among us,' said it was 'the city of magnificent distances.'

"It was a sorry place to look at. The broad streets were unpaved and most of the houses were cheap and mean. The few public buildings were classic in design, but they were framed in a ragged waste. The parks existed only in the plan. Yet there was an agreeable social life in the city and a compact society was built up from the various elements. The high federal officials were the dominant class. It is true that they embraced many degrees of culture and lack of culture, especially among the senators and representatives. There is an account of a western senator who saw a plant for the first time, and was as curious concerning it as an Indian would have been; but other senators powdered their hair and quoted Horace. They were particular about being called upon and had quarrels over precedence. There was a group of army and navy officers always in the city, and they were generally well-educated, entertaining companions. The stationary inhabitants comprised a few high officials, several hundred government clerks, who occupied a more important place in the city's life than government clerks do now, a small diplomatic corps of not more than a dozen people, and a few wealthy landholders and resident families, chiefly in Georgetown, who had been on the scene when the government arrived, and acted in some sort as hosts."

"Every one was proud of the new country and esteemed it a privilege to associate with the officials who governed it. To attain public office was then almost the only goal of an ambitious man. Wealth was powerful, as it has always been, and was sought after, but it was not by itself all-powerful, and to pursue it was not regarded as the sole business of living. Many people were getting rich. It is true, but the time of the mad race for money and the accumulation of vast fortunes had not arrived. . . . The respect which was generally maintained for members of old families was a survival of the colonial times, the lingering of a habit which came from the days of privileged classes."

"So an agreeable and well-selected society existed in Washington. . . . The days were not crowded, and leisure fostered social intercourse. Morning calls were paid, and the callers stayed long enough for rational conversation. When they gathered together their number was small enough to permit of general acquaintance. Even at the inauguration ball there were only four hundred people present. In the large cities there were occasionally as many as a public ball; but private entertainment was considered to be a very large one if there were two hundred guests."

The Dutch Realists

With the Dutch school, Arthur McDowell says in "Realism: A Study in Art and Thought," "the first and last impression is of an almost bewildering emphasis on actual things. There is less of the hardness of Holbein, and more sense of the riches available for pictorial treatment in every sort of object and material that can be seen under the conditions of genre; of all their possibilities for color and paint. It is a marvelous representation of discreet splendors and comfortable joys; we are shown all the things that a given society delighted in—the things, indeed, more than the people. It is the familiarity of all the scenes portrayed which makes us feel that the subject counts here for more than the treatment? Partly that, perhaps; the reposeful substance of it all is the kind of thing one is accustomed to sink back upon. But a truer reason is, that it is what these painters revelled in themselves; they seem to take the whole setting as finally and as seriously as the merchants who gave them their commissions. This is perhaps why realism as treatment, as a method of giving the feeling of highest vitality, fails us in so many Dutch pictures; the painters did not have just that measure of detachment which we consider it to be for style. Their painting moves, therefore, on a slightly lower level, which we distinguish from the more vital kind of reality by calling it anecdote—the fragment of the story, or a scene deliberately combined."

"An instance to the contrary shows that it is not because of the familiar nature of the subjects that they fail to thrill. The feeling which Verburg and de Hooch give us sometimes, Vermeer, painting the same kind of subject, gives us every time. It may be said, of course, that this is just because he is not a realist; and if the other Dutch masters in their usual moments are the typical realists, he must count as what has been called, 'un réaliste qui s'égare.' He is, indeed, just one of those artists who make one feel the futility of classifications. But on the interpretation of realism I have suggested, it is impossible to take the painter of the 'Girl at the Clavecin' in the National Gallery, the 'Music Lesson' at Windsor, or the 'Pearl Necklace' at Berlin as anything but a realist. He is just one of those whom Guyau describes as eliciting the poetry of common things. The reason which decides us to call him realistic is that we always feel this charm and poetry which he shows us, to be something belonging to the objects he paints and to their world; whereas with Rembrandt we are pretty sure that it is another world which is being offered to us, vast and visionary. Vermeer has as good a claim to represent real existence at one end of the scale as Jan Steen at the other."

"It is one of his qualities that human beings are not for him more or less interesting additions to the furniture; they dominate their accessories because they have a different kind of reality, and it is this feeling of their difference in Vermeer which gives them an enhanced life."

"Is It Well With the
Child?"

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

NO ONE realizes more keenly than the student of Christian Science what a loss the English speaking portions of the world have suffered, from the fact that the greatest treasure-house of drama, poetry, prose, and spiritual teaching in the language, or in any language, that is, the Old Testament, has become almost a sealed book, owing to the lack of that true understanding which conveys to the reader its vitality and power.

Take, for instance, the story of the Shunamite, that "great woman" who entertains the prophet Elisha. With unerring art, the writer gives a perfect little picture of the circumstances, the surroundings, of the courtesy and hospitality shown to the man of God. In return, the woman's intense longing for a son is gratified, and the imagination is left to fill in the sketch of the time which elapses till the boy is old enough to go with his father to help in the harvest. Then the tragedy opens, the child suddenly cries, "My head, my head," and falls down. He is carried to his mother and lies on her lap till noon, and then dies. No Greek tragedy ever moved with greater dignity or pathos than does this simple tale as it tells of the mother's bearing under this blow. She takes the child and lays him on the prophet's bed, and then, commanding the servants to saddle the ass, she sets forth to find the man of God.

The prophet sees her from afar, and is distressed, for he cannot discern what the trouble is that has brought her, so he sends his servant with the inquiry, "Is it well with thee? Is it well with thy husband? Is it well with the child?" and she, with a trust in the goodness of God which has surely never been surpassed, answers, "It is well." Never, until the veil of the temple was finally rent and destroyed by Christian Science, and its spiritual light had searched and revealed the meaning of the Scriptures, has the full import of the Shunamite's declaration been understood.

In these days, when from so many anguished hearts has gone forth the cry, "Is it well with the child?" and there seems to be no answer, perhaps a search into the Shunamite's faith may bring comfort and some measure of peace.

From the standpoint of the materialist, that life and substance exist in, and depend upon matter, no explanation of, much less comfort in, the tragedy and despair of human experience is to be found, and the philosopher resigns himself to the inevitable with as good a grace as he can. The rest try to console themselves, either by sheer thoughtlessness, or by the attempt to rest upon the promise of recompense in a vague future, and some even seem to rest securely upon this uncertainty which has no demonstrable basis. Certainly there is nothing there to explain the stability of the Shunamite's confidence that all is well with the child, a statement which is confirmed by a passage found in the Christian Science textbook, Science and Health (p. 552): "From a material source flows no remedy for sorrow, sin, and death, for the redeeming power, from the ills they occasion, is not in egg nor in dust."

Concede now, with Christian Science, that life is not in or of matter at all, but that it is Mind or consciousness, and instantly a little spark of hope flames up. Carry this thought a little further, and the recognition that Mind must have ideas, partaking of its own nature and eternally existing with it, fans the flame a little higher. The next stage is to see that if Mind is Life, it cannot at the same time be death, but that Life as consciousness or intelligence must be independent of death, and through such reasoning thought is gradually lifted above the limitations of matter to catch a glimpse of a world of light and glory which cannot be touched by the fluctuations of joy and sorrow constituting the world of sense, and which exists in consciousness, not in matter.

At the same time, a veil, as it were, is taken off many of Jesus' sayings. "This is life eternal, that they should know thee the only true God," "If a man keep my saying, he shall never see death," "I am the resurrection, and the life." When these sayings are seen to apply to man as the idea of Mind, the penalties imposed by the beliefs of life and intelligence in matter begin to vanish into their native nothingness. "Has love ceased to mourn over the new-made grave, and, looking upward, does it patiently pray for the perpetual springtide wherein no arrow wounds the dove?" (Miscellaneous Writings, p. 330.)

This knowledge gradually brings a realization of our unity, in Mind, with those we love and understand, which no bodily separation can affect, and all the old questionings as to why God takes one and spares another, are seen to be irrelevant, for in the universe of Mind, one is not "taken" nor another "spared," but, as the Bible says, all live unto Him.

The truth of this Christianly scientific position has been experienced by many who in passing through these deep waters have found their feet planted upon a rock from which no amount of material evidence can displace them. They have seen the power of disease yield to the declaration of the nothingness of matter and the power and presence of God, and those proofs of the truth of this statement have returned to support them in the hour of testing.

In that most striking vision recorded

in the book of Daniel, which seems to relate with extraordinary precision to the present age, it is made clear that the overturning would apparently overwhelm some who were standing for righteousness: "And some of them for righteousness shall fall, to try them, and to purge, and to make them white, even to the time of the end." So, in spite of all, or rather because of all, our testings, we thank God for that brave woman, the Discoverer of Christian Science, who has made it possible for many fathers and mothers, when faced with those dire messages of loss and sorrow, to rise to the heights of the Shunamite of old and to say, "It is well with the child."

The Glory of the
Heavens

Shining in dim transparence, the whole of infinity lies
Behind the veils that the finger of radiant winter weaves;
And down on us falls the foliage of stars in glittering sheaves,
From out the depths of the forest, the forest obscure of the skies.

The wings, sea with her shadowy floods as of dappled silk
Speeds, 'neath the golden fires, her pale immensity o'er;
And diamond-rayed, the moonlight, shining along the shore,
Bathes the brow of the headlands in radiance as soft as milk.

Yonder there flow, untwining and twining their loops anew,
The mighty, silvery rivers, through the translucent night;
And a glint as of wondrous acids sparkles with magic light
In the cup that the lake outstretches toward the mountains blue.

Everywhere light seems breaking forth into flower and star,
Whether on shore, in stillness, or wavering on the deep.
The islands are nests where silence inviolate doth sleep;
An ardent nimbus hovers o'er yon horizons far. . . .

Shining in dim transparence, the whole of infinity lies
Behind the veils that the finger of radiant winter weaves;
And down on us falls the foliage of stars in glittering sheaves,
From out the depths of the forest, the forest obscure of the skies.
—Emile Verhaeren (rendered into English by Alma Strettell).

Unfailing Dividends

What incomes have we not had from a flower, and how unfailing are the dividends of the seasons!—Lowell.

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AND
HEALTHWith Key to
the Scriptures

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear,  then the full grain in the ear"

BOSTON, U.S.A., THURSDAY, FEB. 20, 1919

EDITORIALS

The Packer and the Public

THERE is this distinct resemblance between the Meat Trust and the German Empire, that the efficiency and success of each have been the cause of their ultimate troubles. As a result just as it is proposed to deprive Germany of her colonies, and to force her to return Alsace-Lorraine to France, so it is now proposed to deprive the Meat Trust of its stock farms, and to return its rolling stock to the railroad companies. A couple of centuries ago, roughly speaking, all that there was of Prussia was the Duchy of Brandenburg, just as, only a few decades ago, the Meat Trust was a butcher's shop. But the packers like Prussia had their Fredericks the Great, their Bismarcks, and their Moltkes; and, as a consequence, the great packers' combination came gradually to represent a Trust, as powerful, in its way, as the federation of the German states under the hegemony of Prussia.

Now all this is not necessarily or in itself a criticism unfavorable to the packers. It is, on the contrary, a tribute to their grasp of the situation, to their almost superhuman energy, and to their incredible farsightedness. All the same the question arises if what is for the good of the packers is for the good of the United States, in the very way in which the question has arisen whether what Germany deemed good for herself was in the least good for humanity. There can easily develop a great similarity between "big business" and Kultur. There is an element of uncontrollable evolution in each, terrible in its very intensity and ruthlessness. You drop a stone from a height, and you become powerless to restrain its gathering momentum. You annex a province like Silesia, and you are condemned to a century of war in order to crush the power from which you have snatched it. As the struggle goes on you are forced to secure yourself by further conquests and annexations. You seize Schleswig-Holstein to open your way to the Atlantic, and Alsace-Lorraine to secure your frontier on the Rhine. And all this because, quite apart from anything else, your own first wrong step has involved all the others.

Now, with one all-important difference, there is a distinct resemblance between the case of Germany and that of the packers. This difference is that, as Mr. Hoover is careful to point out in his letter to the President, it is not necessary to impugn the motives of the packers, nor to attribute "wrongdoing" to them in order to establish a case against them. Their business has been carried on with an ability beyond all praise, during the war their organization has been of the utmost value not only to the Government of the United States but to the governments of the Allies. The question at issue is something entirely distinct from all this. It is not, in short, whether the packers have established a marvel in private enterprise, it is whether or no the system they have organized has been a blessing or a curse to the social state, or even something in between.

The fact is that it must never be forgotten that industrial ruthlessness can be just as hideous as political ruthlessness, and that economic ruthlessness can be worse than either of them. It was, indeed, of this last that Ruskin once insisted, in a sentence it is not necessary to accept literally in order to comprehend, that it had neither a body to be kicked, nor a soul to be damned. Make your economic law of so-called supply and demand, of the control of raw material, or the cornering of markets, and you unloose a juggernaut car which will run on its way, crushing life and manhood out of its victims, as it passes over them, until there arises in the land some one of clear enough vision to understand and to demonstrate the fact that there is no law which can perpetuate evil of any description, since, in the very nature of things, law is the working of Principle, eternal and harmonious. Consequently, as Mr. Hoover says, the quarrel over the packers resolves itself into an argument as to whether the system evolved by them is calculated to increase or decrease the public weal, which is in reality the moral fiber of the United States.

This is a very much larger question than that the ordinary critic is accustomed to submit. It may have to be argued out in the terms of stockyards and markets, of railway facilities and by-products, as Mr. Hoover points out. But the point at issue is something far beyond the ultimate fate of the packing businesses, it is the welfare of the public. For the purpose of arriving at a conclusion, what is required is not a heated controversy between "interests," nor an academic argument between economists. It is rather a practical inquiry, by a Mr. Hughes, something on the lines of that which Mr. Hughes himself conducted into the Government air-service. If such an inquiry could be held in a really judicial spirit, and the report issued without delay to the public, it might prove more enlightening and more convincing than the inquiry that has only recently been carried on. The country has no quarrel with the packers for having established a colossal, lucrative, and universal business. But what it does desire to be assured of is that this business is not enriching the few by taking advantage of the necessities of the many. In short, that the power which is passing into the hands of the packers is good for the packers without being bad for the country.

At the beginning of the Great War, the Emperor William wrote a letter in which he expressed the really diabolical opinion that ruthlessness was a weapon which might be legitimately employed, because, in spite of all its immediate horrors, it would eventually lessen the sum of human suffering by deciding the war quickly in the interests of whom? of Germany. Of course if the admission is made that the interests of Germany are the interests of mankind, some force may be derived from such an argument. In just the same way, if the fact could be established that the interests of the packers were identical with those of the public, there would be an end

to any controversy with the packers. That, however, happens to be the exact point which the public insists upon questioning, but upon which such an inquiry as that suggested might throw some light.

France and the Liquor Question

ALMOST exactly three years ago, M. Ribot, then Minister of Finance, speaking at the annual meeting of the five academies at the Institut de France, declared that the evil that had progressed most rapidly and was the most serious of the century was undoubtedly intemperance. Its invasion had been permitted to extend throughout France, and he expressed the earnest hope that, when the question came up for the decision of the Chamber, the representatives of the country would find themselves able to rise above all those petty considerations which had so often prevented them from serving the general interests of the country, and that their resolution would be firm as the peril was great.

Again and again, since that time, the liquor question has come before the French Chamber. M. Ribot himself introduced a bill providing for the most drastic reforms, but it was steadily opposed by the liquor interests, both in the Chamber and outside of it, by resort to all the different methods which recent events have rendered familiar, and the measure failed to pass. Then the Ligue Nationale Contre l'Alcoolisme has been carrying on a vigorous and untiring campaign up and down the country in the effort to arouse public opinion to a recognition of the menace presented in existing conditions, whilst many prominent men of different political creeds have called earnestly for reform; all, however, to no purpose, as far as any political action was concerned. Whenever the matter has been brought up in the Chamber, means have been found of preventing any action until the question has become a byword, and it is openly stated that the Chamber takes up the subject only "when it has nothing else to do," and then five or six deputies who have specialized in the liquor question take charge of the debate, which always comes to nothing.

Now there is need for very straight speaking on this subject. No one can make any study of the liquor question in France without discovering, very quickly, where lies the wrong which is rendering all efforts for reform seemingly abortive. A great number of those who are earnestly advocating liquor reforms, far from being actuated by any really enlightened purpose, are simply actuated by some form of selfish interest. This becomes at once apparent when investigation is made into that campaign, perhaps the most vigorous of all the liquor restriction campaigns, the campaign against the existence of the bouilleurs de cru. This term is applied to all owners of land producing certain fruits, chiefly plums, cherries, apples, or grapes, who are entitled to distill from these fruits, and produce alcohol for their own personal use, duty free. This privilege has gradually been illegally extended until, today, it has assumed enormous proportions. Small owners convert their fruit to alcohol, and dispose of it to innkeepers and others through well-known channels, at a cost which renders it available to everybody in almost unlimited quantity.

Against this widespread and ruinous practice of the bouilleurs de cru there is a strong and growing movement, but when this movement comes to be analyzed its animus is found to be, in far too many cases, not a recognition of the evils of intemperance and a desire to have an end put to them at all costs, and as soon as possible, but simply a desire to put an end to "a shameful monopoly," which is robbing the state of revenue. This support of a righteous cause or condemnation of an unrighteous action from inferior, if not wholly wrong, motives is almost characteristic of the French movement against alcohol. Thus the present proposal by which the liquor traffic would become a state monopoly has been roundly denounced by one of the great Paris papers; but one looks in vain for signs of the smallest recognition of the real issues at stake. The immorality of the drink traffic or of drink indulgence, a recognition of which alone can bring true reform, is never so much as hinted at. The plan is denounced because it would place in the hands of the state a vast portion of French agriculture. The Chamber is warned against abandoning itself to "the wind of Socialism" and against suffering the introduction into France of the German evil, "the subordination of the individual to the state." And so it goes on.

In the early days of the war, when the French authorities, by an energetic action, effectually banished absinthe from France, it was very generally hoped that it would not be long before the country would suppress the liquor traffic altogether. Such hopes were quickly disappointed. And the reason is only now becoming fully apparent. Marcel Sembat, the eminent French Socialist, speaking in the great hall of the Paris University, some time ago, on the liquor evil, put his finger, with quite unerring precision, on the weak place. "If you wish," he said, "seriously to uproot this evil, and not merely to confine yourselves to joining an anti-alcohol league, you will have to go a great deal further than you think. Let us examine our conscience. Is our temperance due entirely to our virtuous austerity? It cannot be, since it does not prevent us from other kinds of intemperance." In other words, the only effective warfare against intemperance must be based on a recognition that all conduct must be governed by Principle, and that alcoholic drink in any form is not in accord with Principle; that drink is not a nuisance to be abated, but an abnormality to be wholly done away with; that it is impossible to regulate it or to make any terms with it; that the smallest use of it is abuse, and that the only remedy is complete prohibition.

Build the Highways Now

IN 1916, and in response to an almost universal demand throughout the United States, a Federal Aid Act relating to the construction of highways was passed by Congress. Under its provisions an appropriation of \$75,000,000 was made, of which \$5,000,000 was to be available during the fiscal year 1917, and an increasing amount each succeeding year until 1921, when \$25,000,000 would be available. It was made conditional that each state should contribute toward road building a sum

equal to that to be drawn from the national Treasury. In Richmond, Virginia, in the December of 1917, Logan Waller Page, director of the United States Office of Public Roads and Rural Engineering, said that of 228 projects submitted for the purpose of obtaining federal aid, 168 had been approved and only six disapproved, the remainder presumably having been held up pending action. The total sum involved in the projects approved amounted to \$13,583,578, of which \$4,052,143 would come from state and local sources.

Of the forty-three states whose legislatures were in session in 1917, not one failed to pass important highway measures, and several established fully equipped highway departments, with the evident intention of going ahead with road construction immediately. This action was in accordance with the Federal Aid Act, a measure which required that the various states should be represented by responsible bodies before a share in the national road fund could be obtained.

All this is informative and interesting, in view of the latest official report of the progress made under the Federal Aid Act. In a nutshell, this is to the effect that less than forty-five miles of roads have been certified as completed under the provisions of the law, up to the present time, out of 7869.61 miles included in 76 approved road projects. And this, in the face of the fact that appropriations made by Congress to pay the federal government's proportion of the cost of state road-building projects have now grown to a total of \$48,500,000, a sum which will increase annually, and will have reached the \$200,000,000 mark within the next three years.

It is announced from Washington that the Information and Education Service of the United States Department of Labor, cooperating with such national organizations as the American Automobile Association, the Automobile Chamber of Commerce, and the National Highway Industries Association, is calling the attention of state officials to the desirability of at once getting under way such state road construction as has been approved by the federal government and for which that government has set aside funds. The Department of Labor declares that by taking this course the business of the country will be helped, and surplus labor will be provided with work. In its statement this department says it does not deny that road materials and labor costs are now very high, but from the information at hand these are not likely to be lowered for some time, and that, in view of the forecast for market conditions, it would be imprudent longer to hold up road improvement in anticipation of lower construction costs. To this is added:

Road building will provide buffer employment for thousands of men until they can be absorbed by industries as the latter gradually reach their peace-stride production. Road building immediately pays dividends in increased land values. Roads are an asset to every state, and to their permanent value as public improvement is now added their temporary value of stimulating business and protecting states against the possibility of general unemployment.

Here is both an argument and an appeal which should be heeded by every one of the states. Delay in beginning road construction will never be compensated for hereafter in some trivial saving gained by waiting. The waiting policy in this instance is the one thing that is likely to prove too costly; the one thing not wanted. The money necessary to general highway construction is available. The projects are approved. The season for road building is already at hand, in many parts of the country. There should not be a single hour wasted in getting all the approved road-building projects under way.

Belfast

"OF ALL the cities and towns of Ireland," Captain Stephen Gwynn has written in his book, "The Famous Cities of Ireland," "Belfast has least interest in any history before the Act of Union. She is enormously occupied with her present, enormously and justly proud of what her citizens are and of what they have accomplished." It is the summing up of a man out of sympathy with the Belfast ideal, it is true; of an Irishman who loves the great city at the foot of Cave Hill because it is one of the famous cities of Ireland, but whose lack of sympathy makes it difficult for him to be more than academically just. And yet somehow Captain Gwynn has "caught" Belfast, for Belfast, with the single exception of the one grand backward look to the Boyne, is enormously occupied with her present, and is enormously and justly proud of what her citizens are and of what they have accomplished.

No one could, of course, ever mistake Belfast for anything but an Irish city, and no Irishman, no matter where he came from, could ever land there without feeling at home; but, where the background of the Irishman of the south or the west is a wonderful vista of a thousand myths, deeds, and dreams, the background of the Irishman of Belfast is one great deed and one great stand, from Derry, Anghrim, and the Boyne until now. The Irishman of Belfast, moreover, takes his background for granted. His great pride is that it never changes, and so, whilst the Irishman of the south or the west is day-dreaming on the hillsides, joyously exploring the past, and neglecting the present in the grand make-believe of an oftentimes delightfully impracticable future, the Irishman of Belfast, untroubled by such fancies and fantasies, is building things of solid worth.

And he does it all with such energy and in such numbers! In the first light of a summer morning, and long before it is light of a winter morning, he pours forth from every side street into every main street, whether in the city itself or far out in the suburbs, and, boarding long rows of tram cars, makes his way thereon to some great cotton mill or factory, or to the shipyards. The massing toward the shipyards is always the most dense and the most impressive. Here, indeed, is Belfast at work strenuously and clangorously. All great shipyards are much the same, of course; the huge hulks of inchoate liners or merchantmen with their gaunt ribs showing up sharply from below against the sky; the great traveling cranes; the almost absurd immensity of everything, seen at close quarters; and, above all, the ceaseless rattle of the riveters at work. It is all there in Belfast, but in Belfast, for the Irishman, it always has this added won-

der, that it is so unlike the rest of Ireland. Thus Stephen Gwynn finds in the shipyards "a spectacle, strange to him anywhere, but ten times more strange in Ireland." "However the light might change," he writes, "the sounds never altered. Hammer, hammer, hammer—that, I thought, is the noise we want to hear in Ireland; money, money, money, bread, bread, bread—stay at home and earn it—that was the tune it went to. The heavy dredger keeping the channel open, the dirty little launch passing in the cold, gray-blue water, with gray, respectable, busy-looking people on board—all this was life, and the life we need most in Ireland."

But Stephen Gwynn does not leave it here. The real Irishman, whether he comes from Belfast or from Cork, must ever see the stone in its setting. The only difference is that the man from the south or the west is too apt to have eyes only for the setting, and the man from the north only for the stone. Belfast has a wonderful setting, and so Stephen Gwynn goes on to tell how "mountain and lough and seagulls over the water" are there, and to describe how, from the top of Cave Hill, as it shoulders its way up into the sky to the north of the city, a man may gain one of the views of the world. Practically the whole of what men think of when they speak of Ulster lies spread out at one's feet, from the Derry Hills to the Mountains of Mourne.

Notes and Comments

LORD MONTAGU OF BEAULIEU's insistence on the need for international uniformity in the rules of the road, which, he thinks, might come within the sphere of the Peace Conference to inaugurate, has been greeted with lively interest by those associated with automobile traffic, particularly by those who have had the confusing experience of negotiating the rules in different European countries. An interesting climax in this matter would apparently be reached in the event of a tunnel for traffic being constructed between England and France; for the abrupt change from the keep-to-the-left régime of England to the keep-to-the-right of France would develop a situation which neither manufacturers nor drivers of automobiles could face with equanimity. Should any proposed change involve a modification of the English rules of the road, it will probably require all of Lord Montagu's powers of persuasion to convert the faithful adherents of the unailing paradox:

If you go to the left, you're sure to go right;
If you go to the right, you'll go wrong.

COMMANDER TOWERS, United States Navy, has been ordered to take charge of plans and to assemble material with a view to the carrying out of a trans-Atlantic flight during the coming summer. Matters now seem to have reached that point where it is not so much a question as to what nation or what aviator will accomplish the achievement, or as to how it shall be accomplished, but as to how early in the summer the thing is to be done.

MASSACHUSETTS, curiously enough, considering the historical value and interest of everything that has to do with her early days, will be the last of the original thirteen states to publish her archives; and the compilation of these documents, which probably few will read, will undoubtedly from time to time provide material for articles which will be read by thousands. To occasional students, the Massachusetts archives have long been a source of delight for their contents, and of wonder that records so impossible to replace were so carelessly protected. Many valuable manuscripts have at one time and another mysteriously disappeared. They are gone; but what remain will soon be edited, printed, and indexed, and the originals kept in reasonable security. When this work is done, the documentary history of the whole, thirteen original states will be properly tidied up.

IT is not impossible that the Massachusetts archives, on the eve of publication, were drawn on for the timely pamphlet, "Some Merchants and Sea Captains of Boston," recently printed for a Boston banking institution. The old days when the merchant prince and the sea captain stood together for commerce, now, one hopes, about to be revived under modern conditions, must have left many documents in the state archives. But the small seaport city in which the merchant prince was known by sight to all the inhabitants can hardly come back; and no amount of newspaper publicity can give to the modern captain of industry the same sort of interest that the figure of the merchant prince, going about the city, had for his fellow citizens. The larger the population the less likely that any man, however successful, will be generally known by sight.

SO WIDELY at variance are the statements of different wool experts that the American public can form no satisfactory opinion as to whether there is an over-abundance, an actual shortage, or just enough wool to go around. First the people are told that there is hardly enough wool to give a new suit of clothes to each man who needs one, and a day or two later, perhaps, they are informed of great quantities in storage across the seas. Some of the wool publicists are very emphatic in their remarks, although sometimes confused in their hyperbole. They recall the remark of the politician who was arguing for conservation, and who said, "If you don't stop shearing the wool off the sheep that lays the golden egg you will pump it dry."

NO GOOD purpose can be served by the apparent understanding among American newspapers to withhold from their readers the fact that all the clocks in the United States, to be on time, must again be set one hour ahead on the last Saturday night of next month. Omitting mention of it only postpones what must inevitably be made clear in due time, namely, that those who now think 7 a. m. is early enough will have to readjust themselves to another view of the matter very soon. It would be much better to keep the fact before these people, so that they might begin getting up at 6, even before the last Sunday in March, thus gliding smoothly, as it were, into the earlier rising arrangement.